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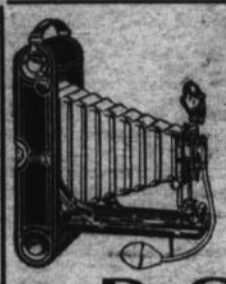
# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 39 VULCAN, ALBERTA MAY 19, 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

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R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

WE ARE STILL able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

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Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

...MILTON F. EARP...

AGENT

VULCAN - - - - - - ALBERTA

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We have been appointed as agents in this district for the

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and are now in a position to accept applications for loans on good farm properties.

Renewals and applications solicited and prompt attention and quick service guaranteed.

INTEREST EIGHT PER CENT

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D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed.

Plow Shares, $2.25 for 12 inch, $2.50 for 14 inch, $2.75 for 16 inch, $3.00 for 18 inch.

LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.

Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block

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We also have a full stock of

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The VULCAN STUDIO

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TAILOR, COSTUMIER

Agent for EMPIRE DYE WORKS, Calgary

The best equipped dye and hat works in Western Canada.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairs

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan, Alberta.


The Palliser Hotel, Calgary, has fired all its employees of German origin.

## Council Meeting

There was not much to engage the attention of the council when they held their regular meeting at the office of the secretary on Monday evening last and the meeting was one of the shortest of their term of office. All the councillors were present, Reeve Dodds being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bill were allowed. Wolfe & Pettman, $5.55; Vulcan Advocate $7.55; W. F. Jennejohn, work, $6.00. The council also allowed a bill $50.00 to W. F. Jennejohn, for the rent of of building for fire hall.

The rate of taxation was the first new business to occupy the attention and on a motion by Spooner seconded by Dodds, the following taxation rate for 1915 was fixed; General taxation, 17½ mills, debenture taxation 4 mills, total, 21½ mills. Carried.

Motion by Dodds seconded by Spooner that two electric lights be installed in the fire hall. Carried.

The fire chief, Mr. Torgeson was present at the meeting and handed in the report of the fire committee, which was accepted, the council adding to it the following proposed purchase of suitable garments to be purchased for the hose men to wear at a fire. The report is as follows:

Organization of a fire brigade. Signatories for a voluntary fire brigade to be got by committee, from which the chief proposes to organize his brigade, two brigades for each engine, and the balance to be on the bucket brigade.

Suggested that when this is done, lists of the brigades be printed, together with instructions re practices, alarms, etc, and one given to each man on the brigade.

Suggested that each member of the committee, be allotted one week each, during which time they will make regular inspection of the fire hall and apparatus, to see that everything is in readiness for immediate use in case of an outbreak.

Suggested that each business house be requested to have an extinguisher on the premises.

Suggested that some slickers be provided for use at fires.

Following the adoption of this report current taxes came in for consideration, and in order to help things along by inducement a motion by Spooner seconded by Dodds to the effect that 10% discount be allowed on current taxes if paid within thirty days of tax notice. Carried.

The council also authorized the purchase of a suction hose for use on the water tank at the fire hall.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Golden Wedding at Cayley

An event of unusual interest was consummated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Elves, of Cayley, on May 10th. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding and was unique in that their entire family of twelve, coming from different parts of Canada and the United States, were present to celebrate the golden wedding of the parents.

The entire company of thirty-six, consisting of children and grandchildren, attended the Cayley Methodist church on the eve of the wedding, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Basom, the pastor, who expressed his good wishes on behalf of the Methodist church, of which body Mr. and Mrs. Elves have been members for many years in their old home in Ontario.

The following day was one of great joy and happiness for the aged parents and their family. The wedding feast was served at long tables profusely decorated with bunches of tulips and fern, and in the centre, the large wedding cake surrounded by fifty candles. At the close of the repast, the eldest daughter, Mrs. Young, of Southampton, Ontaario, very informally presented the parents with a fitting gift on behalf of the family. During the dinner the citizens band played appropriate numbers, on the lawn, after which they all extended their congratulations, joining with the many friends in the wish, that the eventide of their lives may be filled with abundant blessings, peace, joy and love.

## Can Run Hotels Without Bar

The saloon-keeper tells us that hotels cannot be maintained without a bar. This is to say tnat the travelling public cannot be provided with satisfactory accommodation unless it is paid for, at least in part, by the man who squanders his substance over the bar.

This we emphatically deny. The great majority of those who are engaged in the hotel business are not those who are interested primarily in the hotel and have added the bar only to make the hotel pay. The most of them have been concerned chiefly with the bar end of the business and have conducted the hotel only because the bar could not be operated without it. A great many of those who are now hotel-keepers would be simply saloon-keepers, were the bar divorced from the hotel. If they were given their choice between the saloon and the non-licensed hotel, they would choose the saloon. They have not sought to conduct a non-licensed hotel on a paying basis.

## In the Country

The past week has been one of rejoicing for the farmers all over the south of the province, Vulcan not excepted, for in the forenoon on Thursday a steady rain began to fall, soaking the ground, and supplying, in most parts, much needed moisture. Locally, the rain gave place to snow on Friday night which continued through Saturday and over the week end. The Vulcan district really had nothing that was suffering for the want of moisture, there being a good amount of moisture in the ground from the fall and winter, and this despite the high winds that had blown over the district for some time previous to the advent of rain.

The first part of the week was fine and warm, and ploughing was going on on many places. On the sown areas the grain was showing up through the ground in splendid condition, and all round Vulcan the growing grain was the same, good and strong, most of the farmers saying that they had sufficient moisture to carry them for a while although rain would not hurt. Since the rain started on Thursday morning it has kept at it in a manner that leaves no doubt as to its earnestness, and by the time that this fall of moisture is over there will be sufficient moisture in the ground for some time.

On the whole, we have seldom seen a spring in this district that was more full of hope for an abounding harvest.

## Hold Huns Guilty of Murder

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths attending the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict:

"The jury find this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarines and the German emperor under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder"

Coroner Horgan said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

Miss Muriel Lindsay paid a week end visit to Vulcan on Saturday last.

What do you think of the man who draws his pay in one town and spends it in another.

A Canadian officer, just returned from France, states that in his opinion the war will last two more years.

Berlin papers refer to the sinking of the Lusitania as a new triumph of Germany's naval policy. Right thinking Germans, (if there are any) must view the situation with disgust.

In Germany they adorned the houses with flags and gave the children a half holiday in honor of the great "victory" of submarine U-39 over the Lusitania. What can be done with a people capable of rejoicing over the murder of two thousand innocent non-combatants.

The meeting of the ratepayers which the trustees of the school called for Friday evening last had to be postponed on account of the weather not admitting of a sufficient turnout to consider the enlargement of the school premises. Another meeting is advertised for Friday evening, May 21st, in the Masonic Hall at 8 p.m. This being the third meeting for the purpose, ought to be the final one.

Mr. H. N. Sheppard, of High River, was informed by cable on Wednesday night that his son Henry F. who enlisted with the Third Battalion at the outbreak of the war, is missing. He was engaged in the battle at Ypres, and fate is unknown as yet. If wounded and captured by the Germans, it is feared that he may have been murderd by his captors, but his many friends are hopeful that he will turn up alive and well.

## Local and General Items

Mr. R. L. Elves returned from Cayley on Saturday morning last.

Born—On May 16th to the Rev. and Mrs. D. K. Allan— a daughter.

Mr. Charles Clark, and Mr. George Terborgh, of Loma, were present at the High River Prohibition Convention last Wednesday.

Miss J. Rushfeldt, who is living with her brother in North Dakota, was here on a visit to her father Mr. J. A. Rushfeldt, last week.

More military harses are required for the war office and a remount buyer will be here on Saturday, May 22nd.

Mr. R. W Glover, editor of the Vulcan Advocate, was a High River visitor yesterday. He was in attendance at the Prohibition Convention.

A meeting of the directors of the Vulcan Agricultural Society was called for Saturday afternoon last, but the storm was responsible for no one turning out to it.

Mr. Herman Reed left Vulcan on Saturday last for Claresholm, where he has accepted a position in one of the hardware store of that town.

Mrs. R. Wescott, of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Elves, of Sarle, North Dakota, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elves last week end.

The Rural Mail Route No. 1 going west, came into operation on Saturday last. It is a bi-weekly route running on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mr. Peter Terry has the contract.

The rain which commenced to fall on Thursday last had a reassuring effect. Although there was nothing suffering from the want of moisture, it went a long way in encouraging optimism.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elves and Mr. and Mrs. H. Elves returned from Cayley on Tuesday last, where they had been for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. D. Elves.

The rain which commenced to fall on Thursday afternoon was pretty general all over the south of the province. It extended from the north of Calgary to the boundary to the south and to the east of the province.

The people from Vulcan who journeyed to High River last week to hear the Rev. R. J. Patterson speak on Prohibition, are unanimous in saying that he is one of the most forceful speakers they have heard. It is anticipated that ere long Mr. Patterson will be secured to speak at Vulcan.

The Government Remount Commissioner Mr. B. S. Mitchell, will inspect horses at Vulcan on Saturday, May 22nd, and all those desiring to sell horses that meet the requirements as outlined in the notice appearing elsewhere in this paper should make it a point to be here early. The horses are required for remounts and artillery.

At Sunday evenings service the Rev. D. K. Allan referred impressively to the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine and the consequent loss of over a thousand precious lives. This latest barbarous act of Germany has shocked the nerves of every civilized humane being. The service concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

At the council meeting on Monday last the members accepted the report of the fire chief and committee for various suggestions in connection with the Vulcan Fire Brigade. The lines along which the brigade is to be run are those of making it more of a personal interest to all who serve on it. A number of residents have signed to serve as volunteers, and to devote at least one evening a week to practice.

# Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

## By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

MR. KETCHESON

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Destructive Explosives

### French Have a New Explosive Terrible in its Effect

Ever since the beginning of the war there have been rumors of a new French explosive of appalling force. A recent statement referred to the expected increase in results from artillery fire consequent upon some discoveries and the Paris Eclair prints an extract from a soldier's letter, saying:

"We had three trenches to take, and expected a hard job. The air seemed on fire. The signal was given and we charged, but the usual hail of bullets was lacking.

"On searching the first trench we halted, petrified. It was filled with corpses. In a corner the soldier who served the mitrailleuse was upright, chained to the gun. He, too, was lifeless. We rushed a second trench and a third. The same sights were there, everyone was annihilated."

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED ELEVEN YEARS

Mrs. McEachren Glencoe, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eleven years for my children and have every reason to praise them as they always do good." Once a mother uses the Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. They are absolutely safe, pleasant to take and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### "Back to the Land"

There are now living in cities many men with fair sized families who have had experience in truck farming, and who are paying as much as $200 per year rental for a house and small lot. An equally good home, with twenty acres of land suitable for truck farming, might be had in the country at lower rental and be quite capable of yielding even larger net returns for the family than would the city occupations, remarks a bulletin issued by the Seed Branch, Ottawa.

"But why did you leave your last place?" the lady asked the would-be cook.

"To tell the truth, mum, I just couldn't stand the way the master an' the missus used to quarrel, mum."

"Dear me! Do you mean to say that they actually used to quarrel?"

"Yis, mum, all the time. When it wasn't me an' him, it was me an' her."

## WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

### To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1050

## Peace River Wheat in 'Peg

### Graded No. 3 Northern—Had Been Hauled 1,200 Miles to Market

The first car of wheat ever shipped out of the Peace River country in Northern Alberta was inspected on March 29th. It graded No. 3 Northern, with no dockage.

Some time ago the Grain Growers Grain Co. received a wire from H. L. Propst, of Vanrena, informing the company that a car of wheat had been sent from Peace River with charges prepaid to Edmonton. How the wheat got from Vanrena to Peace River landing is not known in Winnipeg at the present time. From Peace River landing to Edmonton the trip was made by the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia railway line. It was then transferred to the G.T.P. and forwarded to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. When it is considered that Edmonton is located in 53-24 W. 4, and that Venrena is located in 81-3 W. 6, some idea can be grasped of the long haul necessary to get this wheat to market. As the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line runs close to direct north from Edmonton, and then west, the distance is close to 400 miles. From Edmonton to Winnipeg the distance is over 800 miles, so that a trip of around 1,200 miles was made before this wheat reached Winnipeg to have government inspectors announce that a point so far north could produce No. 3 Northern wheat.

It is not very many years since the agricultural world labored under the impression that grain growing was well nigh impossible in Western Canada. Later everyone marvelled at the possibilities of such northerly districts as Prince Albert and Edmonton. During the last few years crops have been grown in the Grand Prairie and Peace River countries in Northern Alberta. With this first shipment comes initial evidence that at least part of the crop is genuine hard wheat.—Winnipeg Telegram.

**Internally and Externally it is Good.**—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kidred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

### The Farm Hand's Wages

According to a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Census and Statistics branch, Ottawa, the average wages, including board, paid to farm hands in Canada during last summer were: $35.55 for male and $18.81 for female help. For the year including board, the average wages were $323.30 for males and $189.35 for females, whilst the average cost of board per month works out to $14.27 for males and $11.20 for females as compared with $12.49 and $9.53 in 1910.

Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., $24.71 for males and $14.48 for females. In the Western Provinces they were for males $39.13 in Manitoba, $40.51 in Saskatchewan and $40.26 in Alberta, females receiving $22.35 in Manitoba, $22.96 in Saskatchewan and $23.63 in Alberta.

### Buddhist and Christian Sects

Statistics show that in Japan there are 13 denominations and 57 sects of Buddhism. Of these the most powerful one is that of Shin Shiu. There are 71,769 temples and 53,081 priests. This number includes only residing priests. Counting all those engaged in preaching and teaching there are 73,047. There are also other kinds of priests and nuns who have done duties of either preaching or teaching. These number 54,001. These classes of priests and nuns make up in all 10,000 students preparing for the priesthood. The home department of the Japanese government has been gathering statistics of Christians for many years, and the last report of the number of believers of the different churches is as follows: Roman Catholic, 63,081; Greek Catholic, 14,749; Nippon Kirisuto, 18,441; Kumiai, 16,115; Sei Ko Kwai, 15,090; Methodists, 11,763; Baptists, 4,191; other smaller denominations, 12,246; total, 1,555,676.

"Tommy Atkins" pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest. "Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the bold freethinker. "Not one, sir," was the reply. "What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?" "No, sir." "Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."

It was in a small southwestern town that the town council, which we infer is becoming unduly delicate, caused this notice to appear in the local newspaper when a tax on dogs was imposed:

"Tax on each dog—male, one dollar; vice versa, three dollars."

## Demurrage Charges

### Michigan Central Railroad Mulcted With Heavy Fine For Failing to Collect Charges

The close supervision exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the United States railroads, is illustrated by the heavy fine imposed yesterday by the federal courts on the Michigan Central Railroad of $24,000 for failing to collect demurrage charges from the National Fireproofing Company. In the case of these demurrage charges the unfortunate railway is sometimes between the devil and the deep sea; for the shipper, particularly the large shipper, is often slow in paying, whereas the watchful commission, suspecting a concealed rebate, is ever threatening punishment. A fine such as the one just imposed will probably force the railroads to insist on prompt collections, and the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners may follow suit. Shippers who have been storing their goods on freight cars at the railroad's expense will then no longer be able to escape payment by putting up excuses or playing on the fact that they are good customers of the railroad.—Editorial from the Gazette, March 26th, 1915.

Use Miller's Worm Powders and the battle against worms is won. These powders correct the morbid conditions of the stomach which nourish worms, and these destructive parasites cannot exist after they come in contact with the medicine. The worms are digested by the powders and are speedily evacuated with other refuse from the bowels. Soundness is imparted to the organs and the health of the child steadily improves.

### Carried Chum to Safety

For a week, as they lay in the trenches, the 1st King's Liverpools were troubled from sniping from trees, and especially from a house were troubled with sniping from about 250 yards distant. "Determined to silence the snipers, the officer commanding our company," says Pte. S. King, "chose from a number of volunteers for the task three men, who just before dawn left the trench for the house. They must have made things bad for the enemy, for a couple of shells were planted into the house, though without harming our three heroes, who had to run back to our trenches. The first man got back, but the second was bowled over. By now it was hailing lead from the Germans' trench. The last to leave was a man named Pte. Geary. He ran, and coming across his chum he coolly bent down, picked him up, and safely brought him back to our lines."

## Doing Wonders For Rheumatism

### WHAT PETER F. PATTERSON SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

#### Gaspe Co. Man Gives Advice to All Who Want to be Cured of Kidney Troubles

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que.—(Special)—"I have just opened the third box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and find they are doing me wonders of good for the Kidneys and Rheumatism," so says Mr. Peter F. Patterson, a well known resident of this place.

"My troubles came through a cold and strain," Mr. Patterson continues, "and I suffered for many years. I had headache, backache and rheumatism. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I was often dizzy; I was troubled with heart flutterings. I was nervous and my skin itched and burned at night.

"After using Dodd's Kidney Pills I recommend them to anyone who wants to be cured."

Everyone of Mr. Patterson's ailments was a symptom of Kidney disease. That's why he found such prompt relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They only cure Kidney disease.

Dr. Burton and Dr. Gage were ministers and friends. Dr. Gage had been lecturing on his travels, and one of his lectures—on Palestine—had been thought not so interesting as the others. On its second delivery many of the auditors withdrew. Dr. Gage's house was soon afterward entered by a burglar. Dr. Gage was giving Dr. Burton an account of it. "Why, doctor," he said, "I had him down flat on his back. I held him there. He couldn't move an inch." "Good," said Burton. "Now what a splendid opportunity that was to have delivered to him your lecture on Palestine."

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mother?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother in a train.

"That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother

Bobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said: "Which is she, mother, Faith or Hope?"

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who last summer took one of his farms at Skibo into his own hands, is now seeking a tenant for it. His future relations with Skibo are rather uncertain. For the coming summer and autumn he and Mrs. Carnegie have taken the Vanderbilt's estate at Bar Harbor, in Maine. Since the breakdown of his peace plans, Carnegie's popularity in Great Britain has declined greatly.

Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the gun bearing his name, was a native of Hertford county, N.C., where he was born in 1818. The Galting gun was not used to any extent during the war between the States, a dozen or so being employed by Butler on the James river. The invention was not made fairly practical until 1865, when the gun was adopted into the United States service.

An American lady called upon Ambassador Herrick in Paris last August and gave him a piece of her mind. She said: "Now look here; this war must stop before the first of September, because Mary Ann has simply got to go school."

## Save the Oats From Smut

### Quebec Farmers Lost Last Year From This Cause $1,300,000

In 1913 the area devoted to oats in the province of Quebec was 1,303,000 acres, which yielded 39,000,000 bushels, valued at $18,732,000. The average percentage of smut in oats given by Mr. T. H. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, is over 7 per cent. Taking this loss (7 per cent.) as a basis for Quebec, the total money loss due to smut in oats in 1913 was $1,311,240. It is very probable that the loss in 1914 was even more severe than that of the year before.

A loss of one million three hundred and eleven thousand dollars is a heavy penalty the farmers of Quebec are paying every year for neglect of treating their seed oats with formalin solution. The treatment is so simple and cheap that there is no good reason why every farmer should not practice it.

Smut is a fungous plant which causes a characteristic disease of oats, wheat, barley and other grains, affecting the grain in the head and sometimes the chaff as well. The smut of oats does not injure wheat or barley; similarly the smut of wheat does not injure oats or barley, and the smut of barley does not injure wheat or oats.

About harvest time smut disease is observed in infested grain crops. At that time the diseased heads become sooty colored on account of the production of thousands of minute bodies called spores. In the field these spores are carried away by the wind to uninfested heads, and at threshing time they are so thoroughly scattered that it is impossible to find a grain which does not have several spores attached to it, although invisible to the naked eye.

When this grain is planted the adherent spores sprout at the same time as the grains themselves; the sprout tubes of the smut enter the tender seedlings of the grain, grow up within their lengthening shoots and enter the forming grain, soon destroying it.

Smut may be prevented by sprinkling seed oats and wheat with a solution of formalin (formaldehyde) a few days before sowing time. Care should be taken that the best grade of formalin, the forty per cent. formaldehyde, is used, for very low grades are on the market. It is a liquid and comes in pound bottles. One bottle when diluted with 40 gallons of water is sufficient to treat from 36 to 40 bushels of grain, thus making the cost of treatment about 1 per cent. per bushel.

A day or two before the oats are required for seeding they should be piled in a heap on a clean barn floor, and the pound of formalin poured into a barrel containing 40 gallons of water. With a broom or sprinkling can the solution should be sprinkled on the grain, at the same time the grain is shovelled over and over until every grain is wet. The pile of wet grain should be left for two or three hours, then covered with clean sacks for five or six hours or over night. After this the grain should be spread out to dry. In order to avoid recontamination of the treated seed before sowing, it is advisable to dip the bags or sacks in the barrel of formalin solution while the grain is being treated, and allowed to dry. Grain thus treated but not required for seed is perfectly safe to use for feed.

1—Buy the supply of formalin early so as to have it on hand at seeding time. Two pound-bottles will treat 75 bushels of oats.

2—Be sure and buy the best grades of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde); accept no substitute.

3—As treated grain swells slightly the seed drill gauges should be so adjusted as to allow for an additional ¼ or ½ bushel per acre.

4—The bags which are to hold the treated grain should be treated by being dipped in the formalin solution and spread out to dry.

5—All the seed oats should be treated whether they appear smutty or not. —Quebec Journal of Agriculture.

### Absinthe Drinking

Absinthe drinking, now permanently banned in France, came home with the French soldiers from the Algerian war (1844 to 1847). The green devil soon pushed its way across the channel, for by 1854, when "The Newcomers" was written, it was a familiar drink in West End clubs. When Barnes seats himself by the window at Bay's and gossips to Sir Thomas de Boots and Charley Heaviside, he orders "an absinthe and water" to recuperate from the fatigue of a day's toil in the city.—Pall Mall Gazette.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

A Kansas farmer, a Dane, applied for naturalization papers. The judge asked him, "Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the country?"

"Yas," drawled the Dane.

"Does the government suit you?" queried the judge.

"Yas, yas; only I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.

Two Lancashire boys were expatiating on the relative merits of their fathers as musicians.

"My father is the greatest musician in the town," said one.

"Oh," the other said, "when my father starts every man stops work."

"How's that?" said the other. "What does he do?"

"He blows the whistle for meals up at the mill."

She—But, if I can't live on my income, and you can't live on yours, where would be the advantage of our marrying?

He (thoughtfully)—Well, by putting our incomes together, one of us would be able to live, at any rate.

## Simply Wonderful For Chest Colds Makes 'Em Well Over Night

### Nothing Half So Quick To Relieve and Cure as Good Old "Nerviline"

Don't lie awake tonight coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further—that's the way to coax on pneumonia.

Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done, use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough.

After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come.

You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest.

You'll be amazed at the quick way it cured your cough and broke up your bad cold.

It's safe for even a child to rub on Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments, yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

It's worth while to remember that wherever there is an ache or pain Nerviline will cure it.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago. These are ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little ills before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size, 25c, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Don't Be Without Cowan's

COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Children particularly love the delicious flavor of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, and its healthful purity and nourishing food-value make it the very best possible drink for them. For their lunch or at tea-time it is the very best thing to give them.

Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins

288

SEEDS

RENNIE'S ALWAYS GROW—THE FINEST IN THE LAND.

Catalogue FREE. Sold by best dealers.

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WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
Should You Die Suddenly?
Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.


### Canada's Gift For Belgian Relief

Canada has contributed $2,000,000 worth of food and clothing for relief in Belgium, it was announced in New York by the commission for relief in Belgium, which has received a report to that effect from Hector Prudhomme of Montreal, treasurer of the Central executive committee of the relief work for the victims of the war in Belgium.

Nova Scotia leads all other provinces in the size of its contributions.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Reilly—I hear Pat Dolan was drowned yesterday.

Fitzpatrick—Couldn't be swim?

Reilly—Yes, but he was a union man. He swam for eight hours and then quitted.

### Soldier's Queer Relic

A surgeon at the front, reflecting on the strangeness of the liking which most people have for preserving not only bullets, but portions of their anatomy, which they have lost during an operation, tells how in one case it proved very useful. "A soldier was brought into the — hospital the other day in a state of unconsciousness, and nobody could tell what was the matter with him. It might have been a case of cerebrospinal, for example. But luckily while going through his pockets they found a piece of parietal bone. He had evidently had it chipped off, or operated off, his head, and had kept it. So they were able to diagnose the case as that of some pressure of the skull on the brain."

"Begin at the bottom and work up, Patrick; that is the only way."

"It cannot be done in my business. I'm a well digger."


That Weak Back

accompanied by pain here or there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells—or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering from that change into middle life which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women.

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite Prescription

has successfully treated more cases in past forty years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated, tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Miss Elizabeth Lorlahl of Berkeley, Cal., in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce said: "I was completely broken down in health. I was aching and had pains all over my body and was so nervous that I could scream if anyone talked to me, but I had the good fortune to meet a nurse who had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Prescription. I have never had an occasion to consult a physician since—am in excellent health."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels—sugar-coated, tiny granules

# TRUE CHARACTER OF CAMPAIGN FOR PRODUCTION AND PATRIOTISM

## MORE PRODUCTION TO ACRE AND STAPLE CROPS

### In Times of National Peril, Personal Preferences Should Give Way to National Needs, and Those who are not Helping Our Country Abroad, Should Help Here

Apparently there are some persons in Canada who do not understand the nature and object of the campaign now being carried on, through conferences and the press, looking to greater food production. We might be tempted to suggest that they could be doing better if they would try to understand the nature of the campaign, and the reasons for it before rushing in to criticize it or condemn it. In a time of national peril, when true conception of citizenship leads men to try to do their best for their country, the least that might be expected is that those who are doing nothing beyond following their ordinary vocations, and who are untouched by, or are indifferent to, the war conditions, should at least not hamper those who are trying to do something, even though it may not be the best or in accordance with others' views. Perhaps in time, as the war and its awful effects come nearer and nearer to us, we shall find all the people striving to contribute something, even if in their effort mistakes may be made. In times of national peril personal preferences should give way to national needs. Those who go to the front have their duty clearly defined, in the trenches. They can turn back to us, and say, "What are you at home doing to help us? We have left behind a place to be filled, a work to be done. Do your duty there as we are trying to do our duty here."

And what is the duty of those of us who do not go to the front? Clearly and unmistakably it is that of increasing as much as possible the food so necessary for the empire. And why? First and foremost, for patriotic reasons. The empire has told us that she needs all the food that we can produce. Some people question the advisability or the necessity of this line of appeal. The man that can see no patriotism in production when istence is himself, most in need of patriotic stimulation. What Canada needs most of all today is patriotic enthusiasm. The man who feels, when he is holding the plow and sowing his seed and reaping his wheat, that he is doing it not merely for himself but also for his brother Canadian who is risking life in the trenches or in the bayonet charge will do it with lighter heart. God help Canada if this year all the grain is grown and all the stock is produced and fed merely for personal gain or the dull force of necessity. Are the farmers of different blood from other people? Sentiment, enthusiasm, loyalty, patriotism—do these mean nothing to them? I am prepared to bank the future of Canada on the true loyalty and patriotism of the farmers; if they did not have it our future would not be worth much. And that patriotism can be stimulated.

Secondly, we base our appeal on gratitude. When over seven million people sacrifice their farms, their factories and their people, for freedom, for liberty, for humanity, for us, there should be no hesitation in our response. All history, sacred or profane, shows no parallel. We are enjoying comfort and safety because brave little Belgium stood up as a people to withstand the oncoming rush of Prussian militarism that aimed to crush the liberty and safety of France and the British empire. Consider what might have happened if Belgium also had considered as "a scrap of paper" the treaty that Britain guaranteed. After relying on the strength of that treaty and prospering because of it for nearly eighty years, it is suddenly torn to fragments. What does it mean to us? A people as numerous as Canadians will stand by it and sacrifice themselves for it. Have we no gratitude that we are not reduced to a German colony or forced to pay an indemnity that would have placed a mortgage on every home and every farm in Canada? We owe it to our children to show our gratitude by producing more for Belgium and for France and for our empire.

Thirdly, we have our duty to Canada. Shall we continue as a nation? We have borrowed nearly three billion dollars to build our railroads, our canals and our harbors, to carry on our governmental undertakings, to equip our cities, to construct our great industrial plant. This country is like a farmer who has borrowed five thousand dollars from the bank to improve his property. Suddenly the call comes to meet the obligation. What is to be done? We must raise the money, or we are bankrupt. Canada has the resources which must be called on now to produce more. The most productive resource is the farm, and now the national appeal is for the farms of Canada to increase production, so that our exports shall be increased to meet our obligations in the foreign markets, particularly in England. It is a national problem, not merely a farmers' problem. It can be met if all the operating forces will co-operate. Better transportation facilities are called for, more agricultural credit is needed, more labor will be of great help. The railroads and steamship companies must not hamper by increasing rates; the banks should understand that in this special call they have a duty to perform; the towns and cities should help to distribute the surplus labor. Unless all these organizations realize that this is a national question calling for hearty co-operation we shall not meet fully the empire's call.

Finally, there is the duty of the individual to himself. Increased production means more for everybne who meets this call, more for himself and his family. And this applies to the city and town man—the man with the backyard and the vacant lot. Unproducing land in town and city will this year show a lack of patriotism. Any town or city in Canada that this year has unproductive land with idle workers will be guilty of a national crime.

Three propositions have been put up to the farmers of Canada in the government campaign:

1. Grow staple crops, such as can be stored and transported. There will be a special demand for wheat, oats, peas, beans and flax.

2. Increase production per acre rather than increase acreage. Better cultivation and the best seed will double or treble the yield under favorable weather conditions.

3. Particular attention should be given to live stock. The war put up the price of cereals more than the price of meats—but there is coming a world shortage of meats. It was in sight before the war. Out of the great cattle countries in only one have the cattle kept pace with the people.

The meat consumption by Canadians is double that of the French and fifty per cent. more than that of the British. With high prices coming it will be well for the people of this country to cut down somewhat their meat allowance and to more fruit and vegetables. It may be that this war will result in Canadians learning how to grow vegetables and how to cook and eat them. The health of the people will be thereby improved.

One of the noteworthy characteristics of this campaign of Patriotism and Production is that, while the needs of the empire are being served, the health and wealth of our people will also be conserved and increased.—C. C. James, C.M.G., Commissioner of Agriculture, in Credit Men's Journal.

# A Good Lesson for the World

### Our Duty is Self-Denial, Self-Sacrifice, the Laying Down of Life-Blood for Greater and Deeper Things

"It needed this one supreme struggle to teach the world that when an enemy is grappled with the British empire, or part of the empire, he grappled with the whole. The British empire is stronger today than ever before. It will signalize to neutrals that it is more than name; it will demonstrate that the one great unity is to be reckoned with as a whole, and not in sections. The empire will be a power for peace that never existed before, and go far to solve the international relations of the world."

These were the words of Sir George Foster in a speech before a Toronto audience. His address was an eloquent patriotic appeal and a masterly review of the world-struggle and the part of the empire in the crisis and after the vanquishing of the foe. From the start politics played no part in his address.

"Never after this will a German Emperor or any other emperor play bluff as did the Kaiser," said Sir George. "This war will sadden us, but it will make us a more serious people. It will teach us that there is something more to live for than business, speculation and pleasure; it will teach us to look back on the past; teach us that the liberties given to us were given to keep and pass on. Our work is never done. Our duty is self-denial, self-sacrifice, the laying down of life blood for immeasurably deeper and greater things; for things that make for national and Imperial life.

"This war has been a lesson to the world and to the Empire itself. I don't think we in Canada have had our whole lesson yet. It has been splendid the way the Canadian people have risen to the occasion. Through the whole empire the people have stood as one man. Before the war we heard much of imperial federation and other theories. In the heat of the conflict British and imperial unity is absolutely assured.

"In the early stages of the war we heard often the pronouns 'they' and 'them.' Now we have come to a better frame of mind, merged ourselves into the mother country, and men don't go to fight for 'them' but for 'us.' If it's worth that to the empire now it's worth a mighty lot more to the future of the world. It was a great lesson to Europe when Canada stood up in the Boer war and helped Britain.

"We shouldn't deceive ourselves as we contemplate the long lines at the front in Europe. It is only sacrifice of men that will bring victory. We must come to the conclusion that Canada must send more men; the cup of sacrifice is not yet filled up."

# Buy Canadian Made Goods

### Spend a Dollar a Month on Canadian Goods and Help Pay Canada's Debts

What can be done to improve Canada's financial position and make the balance of trade more favorable to her?

Canada is a borrowing country. Her imports have exceeded her exports by a very large amount for many years, and this adverse trade balance is an accumulating debt which must sooner or later be paid. The "Made in Canada" movement has up to the present resulted in little but talk, because none of us act in line with our preaching. Instead of it being anybody's business, it ought to be everybody's business, and what is everybody's business must be each body's business or it becomes nobody's business.

About five million dollars of footwear, cloth, rubber and leather, is imported by Canada every year. There is competition among Canadian manufacturers, which insures fair treatment to the consumer, and there is no reason why every man, woman and child in Canada should not be able to get Canada-made shoes. This is one example of many.

Canada last year imported eleven million dollars' worth of green vegetables and fruit—much of this quite unnecessary—and it is one of the signs of the extravagance, selfish indulgence and ostentatious display of which the abnormal prosperity Canada enjoyed for a period was the cause.

We have a population of eight millions in Canada. One dollar per month per capita spent on Canadian products that is now spent on goods made abroad would mean an addition of, roughly, one hundred million dollars to Canadian trade, of which porbably twenty-five million dollars would be spent in wages. Such an addition to the wages now paid in Canada would mean something in the reduction of unemployment and in the maintenance of a fair standard of pay for the working classes. It is of far more importance to the wage-earners themselves than it is to our manufacturers that the "Made in Canada" movement should take practical and permanent form.

War in Europe may lead to Canadians learning more about their own country and its holiday resorts. Not a single dollar that can possibly be kept in Canada should be allowed to escape, and the thought I would like to impress is that it should be the business of each and every Canadian to act in line with the "Made in Canada" movement and, in so far as our influence may extend, to see that others act in like manner.

If the leaders of the trades and labor unions would turn their attention to the "Made in Canada" movement and encourage their members to give it strong support, the desire to purchase home-made goods would take firmer hold of the people of the country and hundreds of thousands of dollars would be kept in Canada and paid in wages to Canadian workmen which now go to help the mechanics and laborers of foreign countries.

The workingmen of Canada owe it to themselves to extend this movement by a campaign of education and publicity that will make itself felt in every home in the land.

The Canadian manufacturer, on his part, should see that the goods he turns out are the best he can possibly make. This is his patriotic duty as well as good business.—J. W. Woods, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, in Credit Men's Journal.

# BRAVE BELGIUM NOW PLACES HER FAITH IN JUSTICE OF THE WORLD

## IT IS ON GERMANY THE BRAND OF INFAMY RESTS

### Belgian Government Asserts that the Neutrality of the Ruined Country was not Forfeited Before the Commencement of the War, as Has Been Alleged by the Germans

The Belgian government has issued a protest against the German allegation that documents found in the archives at Brussels showed that Belgium had forfeited her neutrality before the outbreak of the war. After recounting the conversations which took between the British and Belgian military officers in 1906 and 1912, which, as previously stated by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, had "reference only in the situation that would be created if Belgian neutrality had already been violated," the Belgian protest says:

"The Belgian government declares on its honor that not only was no convention ever made, but also that neither of the two governments ever made any advances or propostions concerning the conclusion of any such convention. Moreover, the minister of Great Britain at Brussels, who alone could contract engagements in her behalf, never intervened in these conversations, and the whole Belgian ministry are ready to pledge themselves on oath that no conclusion arising from these conversations was ever brought before the cabinet or even laid before one single member of it.

"The demands which the Germans discovered give evidence of all this. Their meaning is perfectly clear, provided that no part of them is either garbled or suppressed. In face of the calumnies repeated again and again our government, faithfully reflecting Belgian uprightness, considers that it is its duty to inflict once more on the spoiler of Belgium the brand of infamy, his only legitimate reward.

"It also takes the opportunity of declaring in answer to allegations, whose malevolence is obvious, that:

"First—Before the declaration of war, no French force, even of the smallest size, had entered Belgium, and no trustworthy evidence can be produced to contradict this affirmation.

"Second—Not only did Belgium refuse the offer of military help offered by one of the guaranteeing powers, but after the declaration of war she earnestly solicited the protection of her guarantors.

# The Crazy Kaiser

### Progress of the Last Thirty-Three Years Lies in the Dirt of the Gladiatorial Arena

"If anyone asks, 'Who lifted the lid off of Hell?' let the truthful answer be, 'William Hohenzollern.'"

That is the text of one of the most remarkable war pamphlets which have yet been issued, and which has emanated from the pen of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, New York, who addresses a number of home truths to the kaiser, after tersely remarking, "Hell was made in Germany."

If you will examine the present European war situation carefully, according to Mr. Hubbard, you will find it stamped and stencilled "Made in Germany."

The charitable view is to assume that the war lord is a subject for the pathologist and the alienist. He is a warrior first and for ever.

Bill Kaiser has a shrunken soul, and a mind that feeks with egomania. He is a mastoid degenerate of a noble grandmother.

We are told that the kaiser kept the peace for forty-three years. True—just waiting for this stroke at world domination.

Some of Mr. Hubbard's general observations on the war for which the kaiser is responsible are pithy gems, and, although they will not be palatable to Germans even, seem to hit the mark every time.

War runs one of them, as a corrective for industrial jealousy, would be like making love with a bludgeon, managing a kindergarten with a whip, or introducing faith, hope and charity with the aid of thumbscrews.

The one intent of modern commerce is to bestow a benefit. The one intent of war is to intimidate, cripple, maim, and destroy. Commerce stands for help and happiness, war symbols suffering and disease.

War destroys your market, limits your territory, lessens your prospect.

All the porgress of the last thirty-three years lies a jumbled, tumbled mass of fears and tears, in the dust and dirt of the gladiatorial arena.

Nero, the fiddling fiend, with his carelessness in the use of fire, never burned property in all his pestilential career worth one-half that destroyed when the kaiser's troops applied the torch to storied Louvain.

Bill thinks he is a Superman, but some day the devil will explain to him that he is only a supernumerary.

The crazy kaiser will not win. The wisdom of the world backs the allies, and St. Helena awaits. It must be so.

# The Parasite

### Governor of California Describes the Character of Liquor Business

Lieut.-Governor Wallace of California who declared that he was opposed to the liquor business because it was "a parasite and an economic waste," backs up his statement as follows:

"Business may be intricate, but its first principles are simple. It is an exchange of commodities. It is buying and selling, and there must be an advantage of gain in the barter. For continued commerce the gain must extend to both parties to the transaction. If the resultant advantage of a business deal insures to the benefit of one party only, there is an economic defect. The buyer must benefit by his purchase as truly as the seller by his sale.

"In large matters the importing country is a ruiner as truly as the exporting country. It is so with small matters. The buyer gets from the grocer flour, from the hardware man nails, from the lumber man lumber, and in each case the buyer and seller are benefitted. The same buyer goes to the saloon to get wine or beer or whisky. The dealer makes a profit on the goods sold. But there is a break in our business principles. The buyer makes no gain. He parts with his share of the barter, and gets nothing valuable in return. At every other counter there was gain on both sides; here the gain is on one side only. The transaction limps; it is false to business principles. It represents economic waste. It must cease.

"It remains eternally true that business to be legitimate must produce gain to both parties dealing.

"The economic waste becomes a multiplied factor when the argument is extended to liquor's effect on the purchaser who consumes it.

"The liquor traffic is a parasite. Any business blood that it has is sucked from the vigorous body of healthful business. It contributes nothing, but draws heavily. If traffic in lumber, groceries, dry goods and other legitimate business gave no more value than liquor gives, and yet received as these lines of business do, and as liquor does, all business would collapse. The quid pro quo would be lacking. If a town or city prospers where traffic in liquor is allowed, its prosperity is less than it should be by just so much as liquor takes. It gives nothing, and what it takes is so much substracted from the general gain. It is a parasite, a leach. Prosperity may continue, but it carries a needless burden. A ten-mule team may haul a heavy load up a hill, even though there may be one span on the rear end pulling back. Unhitch the pull-back team and the load will move forward easily. Unhitch the liquor drag and you accelerate the movement of legitimate business."

# The German "Goose" Step

### Said To Be a Fine Exercise, and Will Strengthen the Muscles of the Legs

If there is one thing in particular that distinguishes the German army from all others, it is the goose step—the ceremonious "high kicking" step so impressively employed by the German regiments in marching past king or kaiser or other potentate.

The goose step is accomplished by keeping the knee stiff and by lifting the leg in a kind of kick as high as possible. To see great lines of infantry employing the goose step, to see them, with erect body and drawn-in stomach and toe pointed outward at the same angle, lift each leg high and stiff, then bring it thunderously down upon the ground—well, that is a striking spectacle.

The goose-step, furthermore, is a fine exercise. Military critics declare that a half hour of it will strengthen the muscles of leg and abdomen as much as a full day's marching.

On this account, since the war's outbreak has brought the goose step into prominence, a great many gymnasiums have inaugurated goose-step classes under the supervision of ex-officers of the army.

It is claimed that with ten or twelve minutes of goose stepping a day a fat man or woman will reduce the waist measure an inch or more a week. The goose step makes the leg very supple and shapely.

Seventeen out of nineteen parishes on the Welsh border has voted not to be included in the Welsh church disendownment scheme when the same goes into effect, to the surprise of those who imagined that Wales was universallly in favor of it.

Germany has invented a cheap short-range torpedo for use against transports and other unarmed ships. It has range of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards and instead of carrying 250 to 300 pounds of gun cotton takes but 100 pounds, or less, and needs but simple mechanism.

# Clothing Kitchener's Army

### Huge Requirements Tax the Capacity of the British Mills

The manufacture of clothing for the new armies is proceeding in the west riding of Yorkshire on a colossal scale.

It is estimated that between 250 and 300 miles of khaki cloth and its substitutes, from 54 inches to 56 inches wide, are being woven every week, and that at least 80 per cent. of all textile machinery is engaged on the army work.

Over 12,000 looms are busy, working on an average nearly "time and a half." One mill alone produces forty miles of cloth weekly.

Some 50,000 tailors and tailoresses are making up the material into garments, working in most cases from 8 a.m. to 9 or 9.30 p.m., the work as a whole being supervised by a committee of experts appointed by the war office.

In regard to army boots, some 200 factories in the kingdom are devoting about 60 per cent. of their total output to their manufacture. About twenty facorjes in Leeds alone produce some 40,000 pairs a week.

Army contracts have been booked that will take from three to six months to complete. A Leeds firm was recently asked to tender for the supply of 2,000,000 pairs for the Russian army, but the request had to be refused.

### Where the Fit Survived

The island of Lewis, where practically the entire male population has volunteered for active service, holds a proud record for military prowess, and furnishes the finest recruits for the Highland regiments. A practice, approved by Plato, formerly prevailed here of putting to death by exposure all weakly or deformed children, and it is said by the most credible historians that this custom continued until "modern times." As a result, the inhabitants are far superior in physique to other Highlanders, and consumption was quite unknown until recently reintroduced by sickly Southrons.—London Chronicle.

# Bullets and Their Vagaries

### No One Knows What It Will Do or Where It Will Come to Rest

It has been truly said that, once you fire a bullet from a modern rifle, none can forecast what it will do or where it will ultimately come to rest. Even when a bullet has an uninterrupted course, says Mr. Frank Scudamore, in the Globe, it is capable of upsetting all known calculations of its flight and range. Before the Battle of Omdurman a sick officer was taken across the Nile and placed under an awning at least 5,500 yards from the nearest point of possible fire. This should have ensured him an ample margin of safety, but none the less a stray bullet ate up the intervening three miles of desert, struck him in the head, and killed him.

Shortly before the Battle of Giniss, in the Sudan, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel Hackett-Thompson, C.B., and another officer whose name escapes me, were reconnoitering through an opening in the wall of a disused sakeeyeh, or water-wheel. The hole in the wall was so small that the officers had to stand one behind the other to see anything. The officer whose name I forget was in front using a pair of binoculars, while Sir Archibald Hunter was in the rear. The glint caused by the setting sun shining on the glass of the binoculars attracted the attention of a dervish who, together with others, was retiring along the Nile. He stopped, took aim, and fired. It was a very good shot, for it sped through one lens of the binoculars, through the brain of the officer holding them, killed him on the spot, through the shoulder of Colonel Hacket-Thompson, and finally lodged in the breast of Sir Archibald Hunter, where, I believe, it remains to this day.

The vagaries of a bullet when it touches the human frame are almost beyond belief. During another Sudan battle I saw an officer, a friend of mine, go down apparently shot through the head. To my surprise and relief I met him walking about after the battle apparently none the worse, save that his head was bandaged. Then he showed me how a bullet, striking and deflected by one of the hooks in his helmet chain, had run right round his forehead, cutting a groove under the skin, and had then glanced off the helmet hook on the other side.

### Killed Animals to Prevent Disease

While confident that the foot and mouth disease, which has been epidemic among the live stock of the country for the last six months, virtually has been wiped out, department of agriculture officials declared that they would not relax their efforts to prevent a future recurrence of the scourge. All the infected animals are said to have been killed and burned, but officials are not sure that all possible means of conveying the infection have been destroyed. For this season it is expected that there will be still other sporadic cases of the disease, yet it is asserted that if preventive measures are promptly resorted to there need be no fear of further serious spread of the malady.

Altogether more than 124,000 animals have been killed because of the epidemic, at a cost of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, the expense of which has been shared equally by the federal and state governments.—U. S. Report.

# Cheers Supplant Jeers

### Suffragette Leader Gets Loud Praise as a Popular War Orator

"Patriotic fervor draws thunderous cheers in place of old-time jeers," is the way a London newspaper heads an article on Mrs. Pankhurst as a popular war orator. The paper itself is violently anti-suffragette, but honors the war truce which the suffragettes announced at the beginning of the war.

It was only a year ago when a speech by Mrs. Pankhurst was a signal for a riot, if allowed to proceed at all. Now she is described by a reporter in these words: "A graceful, dignified figure the suffrage leader makes as she faces the audience. Over a becoming black dress she wears a black lace shawl; suspended from a thin gold chain is a lorgnette which she does not use. The Union Jack centred across a curtain of green forms the stage background."

Her women followers still send up floral offerings to the stage, says the reporter. In speaking, Mrs. Pankhurst carefully avoids passion and invective, but she presents her points clearly and tellingly and with conviction. At the finish of her speech, young suffragettes sell postcard souvenirs for a patriotic fund.

# Great Science Paper

### Young French Savant Does Great Service While Shells Are Bursting

What is described as "highly scientific opuscule on the parasite infusoria of cephatopoda" has been written in the trenches by a young savant named Colin and read at the Academy of Sciences. Colin was investigating this abstruse subject when the war broke out. He was in the thick of battle near Notre Dame de Lorette when, according to a letter he has written to a fellow-investigator, he had a feeling that he probably would be killed. Colin therefore took advantage of a few hours' respite when his company was relieved to complete the final chapter and hand it to a comrade for transmission to the Academy of Science.

This unparalleled scientific achievement was accomplished while shells were bursting amidst the second line of trenches.

### Big Carriers

Two small isthmian railways—the Panama railway, forty miles in length, and the Tehuantepec railway, 190 miles long—carried in 1913 $130,500,000 worth of merchandise.

# For Empire Federation

### Sir George Perley Says Dominions and Motherland Must Get Closer Together

In a recent speech at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Sir George Perley said:

"The empire is a live thing. We feel it to be so more than the ordinary English citizen because we have been talking of it for years."

Sir George defines his idea of Canada's relation to the empire in the present crisis, pointing out that the Dominion joined the war as a firm believer in the democratic ystem which is at stake. "But while Canada was happy to act as it had done last August no one would say that the present relationship of the different parts of the empire could possibly be permanent. While believing Britain would remain one of the greatest civilizing forces the world had ever seen, one axiom of nature was that nothing stood still. We have come to a place where it seems to me we must get closer together. Otherwise, according to the laws of nature, we must look forward to a time when we shall gradually drift apart."

In the country which he represented it would be impossible to stand on a platform and say that Canada should do always what she is doing now without knowing and previously discussing the questions at issue; but he took it that the first imperial conference following a peace settlement would be a historical event and he hoped the ables statesmen of the empire would be able to find a solution of the problem.

The earliest locks known to man were of Chinese make. Although it is impossible to tell the exact date of those still extant, they are wonderfully well made and as strong as any manufactured in Europe up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The Chinese locksmith of today uses exactly the same kind of tools that his forefathers had.

# To Develop Oil Fields

### Canadian Pacific Oil Fields Thrown Open For Development

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to throw open for development its holdings in oil fields in the Calgary district, and will lease petroleum and gas rights under certain conditions. The company will charge one dollar an acre payable half yearly in advance, the life of the leases to be fixed at ten years. The area of each lease will be limited to six hundred and forty acres which must consist of adjoining quarter sections or legal subdivisions.

In addition to each rental the company will require royalty of ten per cent. on the output either in cash or fluid. Leases must commence actual work of drilling within six months after the lease is granted and continue drilling until four thousand feet are reached, unless a five barrel well is developed at less depth. Within four months of completion or abandonment of the first well drilled, the lessee must commence drilling the second well, and the same conditions apply to the third and fourth wells.

### The Submarines

It must not be forgotten that submarines are vulnerable types of warship, extra hazardous to navigate, easily sunk in collision, and by no means attractive to the enlisted man, who prefers a stauncher home afloat and the fresh air of the blue tumbling water to a cluttered up, contracted deep sea machine shop packed with explosives, that fills its lungs and those of its crew by artificial means.—New York Sun.

# A Satisfied Customer

Is the greatest asset of any business, whether he buys a house and lot or only a paper of pins.

## Our Aim

is to give satisfaction with every purchase and our largely increasing business is a testimony to the value of our goods and the worth of our service.

We have one of the finest, cleanest, and most up-to-date stores in Souther Alberta and our stock of

**: Groceries and Dry Goods :**

is in keeping with the store.

**You are a satisfied customer if you deal at**

**Elves Bros**

*The Store of Good Service*


### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th June, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, over proposed Brant Rural Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brant and Frankburg and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Calgary, 30th April 1915

D. A. BRUCE,
Post Office Inspector.

M12t3

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388


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I am writing hail insurance as formerly, and I have a number of first class companies which you can select from.

**I can write your insurance in the strongest company on the continent, or I can give you insurance at cheaper rates—Whichever you desire.**

**Anyway don't listen to blarney, but call and see me. I can save you money.**

**Alex. M. TRAIL**
**VULCAN**

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Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.
Excellent Table.
Every Attention Given.
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Physician and Surgeon
**Vulcan, Alta.**
**Phones 44 and 45**

If children are feverish give a light laxative like Rexall Orderlies which often removes the cause. Sold only by D. C. Jones, the Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.



## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.


### THE FOURTH ENEMY

The recent asservation of Mr. Lloyd George that Great Britain had three enemies, Germany, Austria and the drink traffic, and that the greatest of these was drink, does not seem to be quite so true as was at first thought, and that from the fact that it is apparently impossible to quell the drink. If, as the chancellor said, drink was the greatest enemy, and the nation is at present expending millions of money and thousands of men in attempting to conquer the Kaiser and his allies, why cannot a similar effort be put forth to conquer the drink question? Surely no sacrifice is too great, no effort too colossal to save men when it is a question depending between them and a traffic the evil of which has been shown by the very men who are endeavoring to bring the war to a successful issue. We must admit that if the drink is standing between the Allied armies and success, the drink ought to go. Why then does not the chancellor, who has so many efforts of social reform to his efforts tackle the question in the manner foreshadowed in his now historic utterance?

The cause, it seems to us, is that there is a fourth enemy, that it is greater than the drink, and the fourth enemy is the drink interests.

The average Canadian has no conception of the strength of the liquor interests in England, and it is probable that the chancellor looked to those interests to show a patriotic spirit in this question of drink when it was shown that the country was suffering from the effects of it. It is also probable that the interests are not sufficiently patriotic to place the welfare of the country before those of their trade, in fact, it is more than probable that in the most crucial period of her history, Great Britain has perforce to take a secondary place when it is a choice between her early success and the success of her vested interests.

### A WEAK LEAFLET

The liquor interest have recently issued a circular entitled "What is the Liquor Act? See how it would affect you," which attempts to set forth the defects of the Liquor Act.

The Liquor Act may have faults although the main object is good, but it can safely lay claim to being much nearer perfection than the circular issued as an explanation. The circular puts forth the most washy arguments as to why the Liquor Act will be a menace to the Province. Had it come boldly out and declared that it would have some effect on the liquor traffic one could understand it, but the arguments it produces to show that the Liquor Act is a weakling are scarcely able to support themselves. It speaks for instance of the Act preventing the workingman buying a glass of liquor and compelling him to buy it by the bottle. Note the word "compelling." How the Act can be construed to mean this, one hardly knows save by a stretch of imagination.

"Family life even is not held sacred by the promoters of the Liquor Act," says the circular and then it goes on to cite the clause 33 of the Act which deals with giving liquor to a person under twenty years of age. The sacredness of family life is surely not confined to the handing of drink to the minors. Of course, the circular is insisting on the medicinal side of the question but even there it is weak as alcohol is not by any means the only stimulant that one can use in cases of necessity.

The circular then proceeds to say hotels are an absolute necessity to the province, a point no one will deny. But the real question that is troubling the issuers of the circular is not the hotel part of this question so much as the bar side it. Hotels are one thing, bars another, and in many cases a man will run a hotel simply because it is the only means of his obtaining a bar. He does not run it for the hotel. But the province has shown that hotels can be run, and run successfully, without the bar.

The circular is well worth reading as a sample of what can be said when there is not much to say.

### THE SUBMARINE WAR

Public interest is still held by the German outrage against humanity in the sinking of the Lusitania. Demonstrations of feeling have taken place in Canada, the British Isles, South Africa and other places, and the sentiment of our neighbors across the line in one of stern abhorance for the German Government who can allow such atrocities to be committed in its name. The note forwarded by the Washington authorities to the German Government has been made public and the answer is eagerly awaited.

This warfare of the Germans against shipping is doomed to failure in the long run. With every ship or fishing trawler she sinks popular opinion all over the world registers a few more degrees of loathing for her until, in the end it is bound to culminate in strong action being taken by those who are to-day outside war. President Wilson has well stated the attitude of American outlook and thought in the communication, and it is not easy to see how the German Government is going to evade the issue. The note entirely discredits the German submarine warfare and says that no matter what the Germans may say, American citizens have every right to travel how they will on the sea and expect their own Government to back them up in this. That is plain speaking, and can only amount to one thing in the event of Germany standing firm by her action in the so-called war zone.

Gradually, Germany's chickens are coming home to roost. No matter what she may send to the bottom of the sea, it will not be a tithe when measured against the mountain of neutral opinion which is quickly gathering up for future reference.

### THE FARM BOOKS

It will be a matter of interest to many farmers to know that in some parts of the continent the banks are making a point of measuring the farmer according to his business capacity, and are insisting that he treat his farming proposition along the same lines as the business man treats his store or his works, by keeping books. They are inclined to give greater preference to the farmer who keeps annual records of his outlay and income than to the one who allows his business to take care of itself. In one community alone it was shown that 91 per cent of 69 farmers were unable to say as to whether they made money or lost it on their crops of wheat and oats.

There can be little doubt in the mind of anyone that a thorough system of recording assets and liabilities on the farm is far better than doing nothing at all in this way. The business man has to do it not only for his own satisfaction but for his commercial preservation, and, the farm being no less a business proposition than the store, there is no reason why the farmer should not do the same. Despite this, there are hundreds of farmers throughout the province that never keep a record of their business at all. It is allowed to run on from year to year in an untended condition, and they can never tell how much they are worth, even when such information would be of vital interest to themselves, and possibly to the banker. Lots of hard things are occasionally said about the banks because they won't lend money, but is ought to be borne in mind that the bank is no more likely to lend out sums of money to persons who know not how they stand any more than the farmer himself would be.

It is of interest to every farmer, as a business and personal necessity, to keep accurate records of his annual business.

Major Gen. Steele, commander of the second Canadian expeditionary force, has started on the first stage of his journey to the front. He was accompanied by his son and personal A.D.C., Lieut. Harwood Steele.

There are some lucky farmers left in Southern Alberta. A farmer near Tabor holds 1100 bushels of 1913 wheat and is going to sell it when the price reaches $1.50. This farmer has been so successful with his farming operations that he was not forced to sell his wheat and now he stands to get a price nearly double what he would have received had he sold in 1913. This same man of the soil harvested wheat off his farm last year, the year most farmers could not boast of a crop of any kind. It is needless to say that this farmer ranks as an A1 agriculturalist.

### FOR SALE

EGGS—Buff Orpington eggs for setting. $1 for a setting of 15. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. tf

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. $10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. tf

### WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S.W. 36 16-22. J. B. Munsen, Reid Hill, Alberta. A28t4

PLOWING—I am open to do spring plowing on time. E. M. Hollester Vulcan, Alberta.

### ESTRAY

HORSE COLT—$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded [redacted] on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta

HORSES—1 light grey horse, 10 years old; 1 iron grey mare, 4 years old; 1 dark bay mare, coming 2 years old; 1 bay colt, coming 2 years old, all branded [redacted] on right shoulder.

1 bay saddle mare, 8 years old, branded [redacted] on left hip, a little white on left hind foot, and white staron forehead. $10 reward will be paid for the first two, and $5 for the latter three. Gus. L. Johanson, Vulcan, Alberta. Apl 21t4

STALLION—1 brown two year old stallion with a white spot on forehead, branded [redacted] on top of left left hip. The horse is on the N. E. Quar. of Section 10-15-24, the farm of Borger Berger, Champion, Alberta. M19t4

### ...NOTICE...

**FERRODALE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1902**
**VULCAN**

A Ratepayers Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, May 21st, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the enlarging of the school

A. J. FLOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

## The Churches

**Presbyterian**

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

## Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.


**For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT**
—WRITE THE—
**SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE**
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**Bk. of Hamilton Blgs., Vulcan**

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**DR. C. H. NELSON**
**DENTIST**
Removed from Bank of Hamilton, to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

**DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH**
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
VULCAN ALBERTA
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

**A. R. BOND**
**BRAND READER**
**Eastway**
Owner of Horses branded [redacted] on Left Shoulder.

**Royal Cafe**
**MEALS AT ALL HOURS**
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

**B. C. RESTAURANT**
ICE CREAM
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.


### Vulcan Market Report

| | |
|---|---|
| Spring Wheat, No. 1 | 1.37 |
| " No. 2 | 1.34 |
| " No. 3 | 1.30 |
| " No. 4 | 1.24 |
| " No. 5 | 1.18 |
| " No. 6 | 1.13 |
| " Feed | 1.08 |
| Rejected No. 1 | 1.25 |
| " No. 2 | 1.22 |
| " No. 3 | 1.18 |
| Oats, No. 2 C.W. | .56 |
| " Extra No. 1 Feed | .54 |
| " No. 1 Feed | .51 |
| " No. 2 Feed | .49 |
| Barley, No. 3 | .64 |
| " No. 4 | .62 |
| Feed | .58 |
| Flax No. 1, N. W. | 1.50 |
| " No. 2 C. W. | 1.47 |
| " No 3, C.W. | 1.30 |
| Rye | .80 |
| Eggs | .18 |
| Butter | .25 |
| Spring Chicken | .10 |
| Fowl | .10 |
| Cattle, live | .5½ |
| Cows | .5 |
| Hogs | 6½ |
| Dressed Hogs | 8½ |
| Ducks | .07 |
| Turkeys | .14 |
| Geese | .13 |
| Potatoes | .75 |


**RAIN:**—You have now had lots of moisture. The next thing is

**HAIL INSURANCE**

Our Company is worth
**$7,000,000.00**

If you are hailed your crop is appraised at once and you get your money. No disappointments like other outfits.

Give Us Your Business.

**ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co.**
**REA ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES**

# Great Alteration Sale

**What** better chance for economy is ever offered to the people of Vulcan and District than one of H. W. Reeves' sales? None whatever. In the past our sales have appealed to keen buyers all over the country and they have come and bought and gone away satisfied, to call again as regular customers. We are having another Sale—a Spring Sale.

## Prints, Ginghams, Oxford Shirting, Apron Ginghams, Toweling,

Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Pillows, Ladies' Underclothing, Corsets, Hosiery, Smallware, Children's and Ladies' Washing Dresses, Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Waists, Neckwear, Etc.

### Ginghams and Prints

Scotch Ginghams .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**
English Prints.. .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**
Oxford Shirtings .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**
Cotton Crape Cloth.. .. Reg. **17½c.**, Sale **14c**
Apron Gingham .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**
White Cotton .. .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**

### Staple Departments

Turkish Towels .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**
Turkish Towels .. .. Reg. **20c.**, Sale **17½c**
Sheets, Hemstitched .. Reg. **$1.25**, Sale **$1.00**
Pillow Slips, each.. .. Reg. **20c.**, Sale **17½c**
Bed Spread .. .. .. **$1.75**, Sale **$1.45**
Towelling .. .. .. Reg. **15c.**, Sale **12½c**

### White Underwear

Ladies' Nightdress, Trimmed Emb., Reg. **$1.25** Sale **$1.00**
Drawers, Trimmed Emb., Reg. **75c.**, Sale **60c.**
Corset Covers, Trim. Lace, Reg. **60c.** Sale **45c.**
Ladies' Princess Slips, Reg. **$1.35**, Sale **$1.05**
Special Torchon Lace, per doz... .. .. **25c**

## Sale in Full Swing!

### Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Rib Cotton Vests, Reg. **20c.**, Sale **15c**
Ladies' Crochet Top Vests, Reg. **25c.**, Sale **20c**
Ladies' Rib Combination.. Reg. **45c.**, Sale **35c**
Ladies' Rib Combination.. Reg. **65c.**, Sale **50c**
Ladies' Rib Combination.. Reg. **75c.**, Sale **65c**
Ladies' White Skirts, Reg. **$1.50**, Sale **$1.20**

### Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Reg. **25c.**, Sale **20c**
Ladies' Bk Lisle, silk finish, Reg. **35c.**, Sale **25c.**
Ladies' Bk Cashmere.. .. Reg. **40c.**, Sale **30c**
Children's, Women's, cotton, Reg. **30c.**, Sale **25c**
Boy's Black Hercules Hose, Reg. **30c.**, Sale **25c**

### Ladies' Dress

Ladies' House Dress .. Reg. **$1.35**, Sale **95c**
Ladies' Washing Dress, Reg. **$1.50**, Sale **1.35**
Children's Washing Dress, Reg. **$1**, Sale **75c**
Children's Rompers.. .. Reg. **75c.**, Sale **55c**
Children's Cotton Dress .. Reg. **50c.**, Sale **40c**

## Men's Furnishings

Balbriggan Underwear, Wool Underwear, Shirts, Socks Work Shirts, Ties, Braces, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Rain Coats, Pants, Overalls, Oilskin Coats, Etc.

### Men's and Boys' Footwear

Men's Amherst Boots, Reg. **$3.90**, Sale **$2.75**
Men's Tan Muleskin, Reg. **$3.00**, Sale **$2.50**
Men's Laced Amherst, Reg. **$5.25**, Sale **$4.25**
Men's Congress.. .. Reg. **$6.00**, Sale **$4.95**
Men's Later .. .. Reg. **$6.00**, ale **$4.95**

### Men's Furnishings

Men's Balbriggan, special, suit.. .. .. **80c**
Men's Bk Cashmere Half Hose, **3** pairs **$1.00**
Men's Bk Cotton Half Hose, .. .. **2** pairs **35c**
Men's Work Shirts .. .. .. .. .. **95c**
Men's Dress Shirts, special .. .. .. **85c**

### Groceries

Tomatoes, Tartan Brand, Sale .. **15c**
Peas, Tartan Braud, Sale .. .. **10c**
Corn, Tartan Brand, Sale .. .. **10c**
Beans, Tartan Brand, Sale .. .. **10c**
Whole Beets, Tartan B., Sale 2 for **25c**
Pumpkin, Tartan Brand, Sale .. **10c**
Pickles, Gal. crocks, Sweet, Sale **$1.05**
Pickles, Gal. crocks, Sour, Sale .. **95c**
Tomato Catsup, big bottle, Sale.. **25c**
Lea's Pickles, Mustard and Mixed **30c**
Libby's Olives, Stuffed and Plain **25c**
Fray Bentos, 1-lb. tin, Sale.. .. **35c**
Fray Bentos, 2-lb. tin, Sale.. .. **60c**
Campbell's Veg. Soup, Sale 2 for **25c**
C. D. Sardines, reg. 2 for 25c, 3 for **25c**
Cove Oysters, Sale .. .. .. **30c**
Sliced Beef in glass, reg. 25c., Sale **20c**

### Brooms and Soaps

Brooms, reg. 75c., Sale .. .. **65c**
Brooms, reg. 60c., Sale .. .. **45c**
Scrub and Boot Brushes, reg. 25c. **20c**
R. C. G. W. Soap, 2 for .. .. **45c**
Lux Washing .. .. .. .. **10c**
Fels Naptha, 10 cakes for .. .. **70c**

### Men's Rain Coats, Overalls, Pants

Men's Rain Coats.. .. .. Reg. **$9.00**, Sale **$7.95**
Men's Rain Coats.. .. .. Reg. **$11.50**, Sale **$9.95**
Men's Overalls .. .. .. Reg. **$1.35**, Sale **$1.15**
Men's Tweed Pants .. .. Reg. **$2.50**, Sale **$2.15**
Men's Cloth Pants .. .. Reg. **$5.00**, Sale **$4.25**
Men's Royalty Hats .. .. Reg. **$2.50**, Sale **$1.95**

### Ladies' and Misses' Footwear

Ladies' But. Gun Metal Boots, Reg. **$3.75**, Sale **$3.25**
Ladies' Laced Boots.. .. .. Reg. **$3.00**, Sale **$2.50**
Ladies' Invictus Boots .. .. Reg. **$5.00**, Sale **$4.45**
Misses' Boots, sizes 10 to 2 .. Reg. **$3.00**, Sale **$2.50**
Children's Tan Sandals.. .. Reg. **$2.25**, Sale **$1.95**

### Why Wait?

Prices at this sale are for the goods you are wanting, and by putting off your purchases you are certainly losing a great big discount on your money. A whirlwind sale of every household and economic necessity. Why wait?

### Better Than Ever

We shall offer bargains from every shelf in our store, bargains that will be marked down to prices that convince you that you absolutely cannot buy anywhere else at prices so advantageous to yourself and to your pocket.

**No Goods Charged at Sale Prices**

# H. W. REEVES

## VUCLAN ALBERTA

**Butter and Eggs Taken as Cash and Highest Prices Paid.**

# The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The conversation proceeded fitfully, sometimes almost lively, anon lapsing into silence. It was hard for these people to speak. They had no interests outside the castle; they found it impossible to follow social or political life. Daily papers arrived, but it was seldom that they were looked into.

The dinner came to an end at length, and then the family circle drew round the fire. Ravenspur was one of those big cold places where fires were always needed. Mrs. Gordon rose and walked to the door. Her husband's eyes followed her. These two were grey and old before their time, but the flame of love still burned bright and clear.

"You will not be long, dear," Gordon Ravenspur said. A somewhat sentimental remark in the ordinary way, but not in this place where the parting of a minute might mean parting for all time. Mrs. Gordon smiled back upon her husband.

"I am going to bed," she said. "Never mind me. I feel sleepy."

Gordon Ravenspur nodded sympathetically. He knew what his wife meant as if she had put her thoughts into words. She had been terribly upset over Vera and now that the danger was past a heavy reaction set in.

"Why should we sit here like this?" Geoffrey exclaimed. "Vera and Marion, I'll play you two a game of billiards. Come along."

Marion smilingly declined. She touched the back of Ravenspur's wasted hand.

"I am going to stay here just for a few minutes and take care of grandfather," she said; "then I will go to bed. Give Vera twenty in a hundred, and I will bet you a pair of gloves that she beats you easily."

The young people went off together and in the excitement of the game other things were forgotten. Vera played well and Geoffrey had all his work cut out to beat her. Finally Vera ran out with a succession of brilliant flukes.

"Well, of all the luck!" Geoffrey cried. "Let's play another game, but after that exhibition of yours I must have a cigarette. Wait for a moment."

The cigarettes were not in their accustomed place. Geoffrey ran up the stairs to his bedroom. He passed along the dusky corridor on his return. In the gallery all was dark and still, save for something that sounded like two figures in muffling velvet robes dancing together. It seemed to Geoffrey that he could actually hear them breathing after their exertions.

With a quickening of his heart he stopped to listen. Surely somebody buried under many thick folds of cloth was calling for assistance.

"Who is there?" Geoffrey called. "Who are you?"

"Just under the Lely portrait," came a stifled response. "If you don't—"

The voice ceased. In that instant Geoffrey had recognized it as Aunt Gordon's voice.

Heedless of danger to himself he raced down the corridor, his thin evening pumps making little or no noise on the polished floor. Nor had Geoffrey lived here all these years for nothing. He could have found the spot blindfolded.

He could see nothing, but he could hear the struggle going on; then he caught the flash of something that looked like a blue diamond. It must have been attached to a hand, but no hand was to be seen. Geoffrey caught at nothingness and grasped something warm and palpitating. He had the mysterious assailant in his grip; perhaps he held the whole mystery here. He heard footsteps pattering along the corridor as Mrs. Gordon ran for assistance. He called out to her and she answered him.

She was safe. There was no doubt about that. No longer was there any need for caution on Geoffrey's part. His fingers closed on a thin scraggy throat from which the flesh seemed to hang like strips of dried leather. At the same time the throat was cold and clammy and slippery as if with some horrible slime. It was almost impossible to keep a grip on it. Moreover the mysterious visitor, if slight, was possessed of marvellous agility and vitality.

But Geoffrey fought on with the tenacity of one who plays for a great end. He closed in again and bore the foe backwards. He had him at last. If he could only hold on till assistance came, the dread secret might be unfolded.

Then the figure took something from his pocket, the air was filled with a pungent, sickly odor, and Geoffrey felt his strength going from him. He was powerless to move a limb. One of those greasy hands gripped his throat.

In a vague, intangible way Geoffrey knew that that overpowering blinding odour was the same stuff that had come so near to ending the head of the family. If he breathed it much longer his own end was come.

He made one other futile struggle and heard approaching footsteps; he caught the gleaming circle of a knife blade swiftly uplifted, and his antagonist gave a whimper of pain as a frightened animal might do.

The grip relaxed and Geoffrey staggered to the floor.

"That was a narrow escape," a hoarse voice said.

"Uncle Ralph!" Geoffrey panted. "How did you get here? And where has the fellow gone?"

"I was close at hand," Ralph said coolly. "A minutes or two sooner and I might have saved Gordon's wife, instead of your doing it. See, is there blood on this knife?"

He handed a box of matches to Geoffrey. The long, carved Malay blade was dripping with crimson. But there were no signs of it on the floor.

"Let us follow him," Geoffrey cried eagerly. "He can't be far away!"

But Ralph did not move. His face was expressionless once more. He did not appear to be in the least interested or excited.

"It is useless," he said, in his dull, mechanical tones. "For in this matter you are as blind as I am. There are things beyond your comprehension. I am going down to see what is happening below."

He began to feel his way to the staircase, Geoffrey following.

"Are we never going to do anything?" the younger man exclaimed passionately.

"Yes, yes. Patience, lad! The day of reckoning is coming as sure as I stand before you. But to follow your late antagonist is futile. You might as well try to beat the wind that carries away your hat on a stormy day."

Mrs. Gordon sat in the dining hall, pale, ashen, and trembling from head to foot. It seemed as if an ague had fallen upon her. Every now and then a short hysterical laugh escaped her lips, more horrible and more impressive than any outbreak or fear or passion.

And yet there was nothing to be done, nothing to be said: they could only look at her with moist eyes and a yearning sympathy that was beyond all words.

"It will pass," Mrs. Gordon said faintly. "We all have our trials; and mine are no worse than the rest. Gordon, take me to bed."

She passed up the stairs leaning on the arm of her husband. Time was when these things demanded vivid explanations. They were too significant now. Ralph crept fumblingly over the floor till he stood by Marion's side. He touched her hand; he seemed to know where to find it. The hand was wet. Ralph touched her cheek.

"You are crying," he said, gently for him.

"Yes," Marion admitted softly. "Oh, if I could only do anything to help. If you only knew how my heart goes out to these poor people!"

"And yet it may be your turn next, Marion. But I hope not—I hope not. We could not lose the only sunshine in the house."

Marion choked down a sob. When she turned to Ralph again he was far off feeling his way along the room—feeling, feeling always for the clue to the secret.

CHAPTER XII.

**Geoffrey Is Put to the Test**

The house was quiet at last. When these mysterious things had first happened, fear and alarm had driven sleep from every eye, and many was the long night the whole family had spent, huddled round the fire till grey morn chased their fears away.

But as the inhabitants of a beleagured city learn to sleep through a heavy bombardment, so had the Ravenspurs come to meet these horrors with grim tenacity. They were all upstairs now, behind locked doors, with a hope that they might meet again on the morrow. Only Geoffrey was up waiting for his uncle Ralph.

He came at length so noiselessly that Geoffery was startled, and motioned to him that he should follow him without a word.

They crept like ghosts along the corridor until they reached a room with double doors at the end of the picture gallery. Generations ago this room had been built for a Ravenspur who had developed dangerous homicidal mania, and in this room he had lived virtually a prisoner for many years.

After they had closed the two doors, a heavy curtain was drawn over the inner one, and Ralph fumbled his way to the table and lighted a candle.

"Now we can talk," he said quietly, "but not loud. Understand that the matter is to be a profound secret between us and that not a soul is to know of it; not even Vera."

"I have already given my promise," said Geoffrey.

"I know. Still there is no harm in again impressing the fact on your mind. Geoffrey, you are about to see strange things, things that will test your pluck and courage to the uttermost."

Geoffrey nodded. With the eagerness of youth he was ready.

"I will do anything you ask me," he replied. "I could face any danger to get at the bottom of this business."

"You are a good lad. Turn the lamp down very low and then open the window. Have you done that?"

"Yes, I can feel the cold air on my face."

Ralph crossed to the window and, putting out his hand, gave the quaint mournful call of the owl. There was a minute's pause and then came the answering signal. A minute or two later and a man's head and shoulders were framed in the open window. Geoffrey would have dashed forward, but Ralph held him back.

"Not so impatient," he said. "This is a friend."

Geoffrey asked no questions, though he was puzzled to know why the visitor did not enter the castle by the usual way. At Ralph's request he closed the window and drew the heavy curtains and the lamp was turned up again.

"My nephew," said Ralph. "A fine young fellow, and one that you and I can trust. Geoffrey, this is my old friend Sergius Tchigorsky."

Geoffrey shook hands with Tchigorsky. To his intense surprise he saw that the face of the stranger was disfigured in the same way as that of his uncle. Conscious that his gaze was somewhat rude he looked down. Tchigorsky smiled. Very little escaped him and to him the young man's mind was as clear as a brook.

"My appearance startles you," he said. "Some day you will learn how your uncle and myself came to be both disfigured in this terrible way. That secret will be disclosed when the horror that haunts this house is lifted."

"Will it ever be lifted, sir?" Geoffrey asked.

"We can do so at any time," Tchigorsky replied in his deep voice. "You may be surprised to hear that we can place our hands on the guilty party at a moment's notice and bring the offender to justice. Your eyes ask me why we do not do so instantly. We refrain, as the detectives refrain from arresting one or two of a big gang of swindlers, preferring to spread their nets till they have them all in their meshes. There are four people in this business, and we must take the lot of them, or there will be no peace for the house of Ravenspur. You follow me?"

(To be Continued)

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# Farming Taught by Tramp Teacher

**School Books Are Laid Aside and Children Go to Work on Soil**

(From the Banker-Farmer, Champaign, Ill.)

"Seth" Sheppard, teacher at the "one-room" school in Niles township, whose agricultural class, is being watched by educators over America, has made his first report showing the development of 29 farmers among his pupils.

The report, submitted to E. J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, showed that during the 1914 growing season the 29 youthful farmers "banked" $645.45 and the returns are not all in yet. The total profits will reach nearly $2,000.

It was less than a year ago that Mr. Tobin conceived the idea of adding "in the field" agricultural work to the school curriculum. He wanted to dignify the farming profession, make tillers of the soil and encourage country life.

"Seth" Sheppard's school, more technically known as district No. 73, or the East Prairie school, 12 miles north of Chicago, was selected for the experiment. It was necessary that the teacher be employed 12 months instead of nine. When school closed the teacher took up his work on the farms with his pupils.

"Seth" Shepard became America's first "tramp school teacher." He went from field to field instructing the children.

As the children were allowed to lay aside their readers and arithmetics they were instructed to return home and rent from their parents a small tract of land for farming during the summer months. "Raise whatever you want," they were told.

Each little farmer was required to pay his father landlord a stipulated rent for his little farm. That cost, the cost of cultivation and the cost of marketing all came from the produce. It was "real for sure" farming with no "royal roads."

And each little farmer—they ranged in age from 7 to 14 years—was required to open an account with the Niles Centre State bank. They were progressive tillers of the soil and transacted all business by checks.

In that way their bank books were their tests and, when the teacher called on them for "final exams" on the work of the year they simply produced the Niles Centre State bank statements which told the story like this:

Elmer Dohde, 160 square rods (one acre) in corn, not yet marketed.

Mabel Baumann, six square rods in carrots, onions and asters; net profits $12.50.

Caroline Kutz, 16 square rods in parsley, onions and asters; net profits $94.61.

Otto Hoffman, three square rods in radishes; net profits $24.03.

Mabel Wagner, 12 square rods in radishes, beans and asters; net profits $13.33.

So ran the record until accounting had been made for every one of the young farmers.

"I figure that the farming profit for this year's work aomng the "Seth" Shepard pupils will run close to $2,000 when everything is marketed," said Mr. Tobin. "And the parents are delighted with the proposition. Many of the children are buying their own school books and clothing this fall, and some will have comfortable bank accounts besides.

"And during the coming year we will use the Shepard school as a model by which to develop every rural school in Cook county. It is going to mean the regeneration of our youngsters," added the county superintendent.

# Long Term and Degradation

**French Colonel Receives Stiff Sentence for Stealing Military Stores**

Colonel Francois Desclaux, former paymaster-general in the French army charged with stealing military stores, was convicted and sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement and military degradation. His name was ordered removed from the list of the Legion of Honor.

Madame Bechoff, the wife of a German, in whose house the stolen goods were found, also was declared guilty by the court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A soldier named Verges, who was accused of aiding in the thefts, was given a one year sentence. All the other defendants were declared not guilty.

Desclaux, who was formerly chief secretary to Joseph Caillaux, when Caillaux was minister of finance, was arrested in January, charged with stealing military supplies and sending them to the home of Mme. Bechoff, one of the best known dressmakers in Paris. On account of the conspicuous political connections of Desclaux and the prominence of Mme. Bechoff, the charges created a sensation.

The proofreader on a small middle-west daily was a woman of great precision and extreme propriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the west end by a live wire."

On the following day the reporter found on his desk a frigid note asking "Which is the west end of a boy?"

It took only an instant to reply, "The end the son sets on, of course."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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# Poultry is Needed

**Egg Statistics Compiled by Poultry Experts of Dominion Department of Agriculture**

Canada is short fifteen hundred thousand hens, averaging one hundred eggs per year. Canada in 1914 imported two hundred thousand dollars' worth more poultry than she exported, and imported eggs to the enormous amount in value of $2,500,000 in excess of her shipments abroad. These are the somewhat surprising, if not alarming, statements made by the poultry division of the Dominion department of agriculture, from which also emanates the important announcement that Britain took from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, in the available months of 1914 three million dollars' worth of poultry and 136,000,000, or sixteen hundred and thirty-two million eggs—sufficient to give two million, two hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred and sixteen people two eggs apiece for every day in the year. Such facts must surely convey a world of meaning to poultry breeders in Canada. These facts are further emphasized by the statement that the average egg yield per hen in this country is but 80 eggs per year, which, we are further assured by experts, could, by careful selection, feeding and housing be increased to 180 eggs per hen per year. As the head of the division at Ottawa remarks, "It would be a profitable thing to strive for."

Pamphlets particularly bearing on the subject, which can be had free on addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, are:

1—"Winter Egg Production," by W. A. Brown.

2—"The Crate Fattening of Poultry," by T. A. Benson.

3—"The Candling of Eggs," by W. A. Brown.

4—"The Organization of Co-operative Eggs Circles," by W. A. Brown.

5—"Plan of Permanent Laying House for Poultry," by W. A. Brown.

6—"The Payment of Eggs According to Quality," by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault.

Other publications that can be had are by F. C. Elford, dealing with "Incubation," and "The Farmer's Poultry House;" and by Victor Fortier on "Duck Raising" and "The Management of Turkeys and Geese."

**Quick Change Artist**

My friend was talking about a very remarkable piece of "high finance."

"It looks marvellous," he said, "but there is nothing really marvellous about it. All that such a job requires is perfect unscrupulousness.

"In that it is like Jones. Jones was a millworker, and one day he came to work without any milk in his coffee. Smith, on the other hand, had a jug of coffee that was all golden with rich milk.

"Just before the lunch hour the milkless Jones began to tell Smith stories about strange thefts.

"'Some of these thieves 'll take the hat off your head without your knowin' it,' he said.

"'No!' said Smith.

"'Some of 'em 'll take the coat off your back while you're sleepin' in the train.'

"'No!'

"The milkless Jones, as the noon whistle blew then sent Smith off on some trifling errand. A quick manipulation followed, and poor Smith said, on his return::

"'It's right what you was tellin' me about them thieves, for blowed if one of 'em ain't come and taken the milk out of my coffee.'"

Dorothy was visiting her grandparents in the country for the first time. Seeing a quantity of feathers scattered about the henyard, she shook her head in disapproval.

"Grandpa," she told him gravely, "you ought really do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."

# The Kaiser's Plans

**Will Punish Emperor Joseph For Not Having Kept His End up in the Conflict**

The Press Bureau's official eye-witness at the British front sends a new version of German aims gleaned from captured German officers, who say that the Austrian empire is to be dismembered, part of it going to Italy and part of it to Germany. This is the price, according to these officers Austria must pay for the failure of her arms.

It is said in addition by these men that Germany will insist upon the annexation of Belgium to a new German confederation, to include all Germanic peoples and the Scandinavians. Antwerp, according to these views, which are pronounced with great assurance, is to be made an international port, and the whole of this scheme is to be brought about through the offices of the Pope.

"Conversation with captured officers and the better educated prisoners has thrown considerable light on the views of the general situation now held by the German army.

"It is freely acknowledged that Germany started the war, but opinion seems to be divided regarding her intention to occupy Belgium permanently. The belief is that she would not have crossed the Meuse if England had remained neutral. The belief is that she would have advanced through South Belgium and Luxemburg, thinking Great Britain would take it in the right way, as long as Germany maintained that she desired no territory in Europe not already occupied by German-speaking people. It is admitted that Germany's strategic frontier in the Vosges must be improved.

"The most important point in the views now held is a frank admission that since the Austrians have failed so badly in the present way and have had to be bolstered up by the armed strength of Germany she will have to pay for it and must bleed.

"The German prisoners hold that the Austrian empire will cease to exist. The Germans will give away some of its territory to Italy, and will include the German speaking portion of Austria in the German empire, and also Luxemburg.

"The Germans will welcome the Duchy of Poland as a buffer between themselves and Russia, and will insist on Belgium joining the German zollerein, Antwerp becoming an international port.

"There will be a great central European confederation of the Germanic peoples formed, to include the Scandinavian. The Germans look forward to the good offices of the Pope, though the necessity for this is regretted because it is not thought that the Papal influence is compatible with the attainment of the pan-American aims. These views are based on inspired and highly-colored newspaper accounts which are cleverly edited from the official communiques."

**Failure—But a Brave Man**

A soldier who had failed in business and was absolutely on his uppers when his father took him in and gave him a job, writes:

"My dear father, people know me as a failure and the people are right. I am. I have always been a poor provider and ne'er-do-well, albeit a well meaning one. I am afraid after this I shall be worse off than ever, for I have one leg less than I used to have. Still, I am quite satisfied so. I feel I have at least done one little useful thing. I have suffered a great deal since they amputated my right leg some twelve days ago, and I suffer now. It's a strange thing, though, for I who am such a terrible coward, love to feel this pain, for it keeps me reminded of the fact that I, the ne'er-do-well, even belong to the multitude of the glorious mutilated. Do not tell my wife I have but one leg. She does not know it as yet and I rather she should not until I am out—if God wills it that I shall ever be."

**The Jitney 'Bus**

Robert E. Mansfield, United States consul-general at Vancouver, B.C., in a report regarding the operation of jitney 'buses, says that they made their first appearance in that city about January 1, 1915, and that about 350 are being operated at the present time. According to his report, the average daily receipts of each jitney are $8, and the traffic of the British Columbia Railway has been severely affected. In January, 1915, this railway company carried 1,138,333 fewer passengers than in January, 1914, when the number of passengers carried was 3,364,062. In January, 1914, the company paid the city $2,766 as its percentage of gross receipts of the railway, while in January, 1915, this payment was reduced to $1,816, a decrease of 33⅓ per cent. It is estimated that the city will lose $30,000 in these payments, if the present decrease in railway receipts is maintained.

The Franco-German war cost France 9,287,000 francs (£371,515,000), one-half of which represented the war indemnity to Germany. As the war went on for about nine months its daily average would be fully a million and a quarter sterling. The Russo-Turkish war cost Russia £153,680,000, and she had two years' fighting for her money. In the old days the income tax was looked upon in this country as a war tax. The maximum income tax levied during the Crimean war was 1s 4d in the £, and the highest levy made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach during the Boer war was 1s 3d. in the £.—Westminster Gazette.

"Sis won't be able to see you tonight, Mr. Jones," said her little brother. "She's had a turrible accident."

"Is that so? What happened?"

"All her hair got burned up."

"Good heavens! Was she burned?"

"Naw; she wasn't there. She don't know about it yet."—Lippincott's.

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# New Floating Mine

**It Has Many Advantages Over Those in Use by Other Nations**

The British navy has developed a new type of mine, which, according to the Scotsman, marks a new era in this branch of warfare. The German and French inflating mines have not presented such a very difficult problem, because it has been comparatively easy to sweep them up, owing to their suspension tackle. The new British mine has no floats and no tackle. It can be ejected from a torpedo tube or incontinently thrown overboard. If desired, it can be set to rest on the sea floor until the minute chosen by those placing it, when it will come up, not to the surface, but to the proper depth at which to meet the rushing bows of a ship.

As soon as the mine, floating free, reaches a certain depth there is set up a series of movements which put into operation a tiny propeller, and this promptly kicks the mine up to the proper level, and then stops until again called upon. It is not a mine easily caught in sweeping operations, as it progresses under water in a series of slow "leaps," which never reveal it, as it cannot leap beyond its fixed limit of buoyancy.

Stella—I want a man in a million.
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## Buying Western Horses

**Western Canada to be Scoured For More Remounts**

Mr. Claude Dyer, Canadian trade commissioner at Leeds, in a report to the department of trade and commerce, says:

"The English press gives publicity to the heavy purchases of horses being made in Canada for the British and allied armies. Up to the beginning of February thirty thousand horses had been bought and the government purchasing agents were still looking for more. It is said that Western Canada is to be thoroughly scoured and all horses found suitable will be purchased until the necessary number has been secured. It is estimated that before the end of the war the owners of horses in Canada will have sold about $7,200,000 worth of horses."


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**Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says**

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an Indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

**Mrs. Newlywed Says**

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodenware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat. All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.



**CHILDREN TEETHING**

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**

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No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.




## Horses or Gasoline

**Craze For Gasoline Engines Fast Dying Out in the West**

Saskatchewan farmers are apparently coming to the conclusion that gasoline tractive power is less economical than that supplied by animals. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell recently stated that the Saskatchewan Investment Co. at Meringo had discarded the six large engines they had in favor of oxen, 160 oxen being required to do the old work. At the Horse Breeders' convention held in Regina, the secretary in his report claimed that the craze for gasoline engines was fast dying out and that the use of horses was being reverted to. The result is that mixed farming in this province has received a considerable impetus.

The report of the Sheep Breeders' association also held in Regina showed there were 126,000 sheep in Saskatchewan in 1914, or about one to every five persons. The price realized for wool in 1914 was 17.6 cents as compared with 13 and 14 cents in 1913.

The outlook for increase in sheep production is favorable, the only trouble being dogs. It was decided to take up with the provincial government to see if all dogs in rural districts with the exception of those kept on the farm for utility purposes could not be done away with. Over 1,000,000 hogs were produced in Saskatchewan in 1914, as compared with about 500,000 in 1913.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was asked what he thought of the outlook for the Republican party in 1916, and he answered with a story.

"A black man was arrested for horse stealing while I was prosecuting attorney in Vermilion county," he said, "and was placed on trial after being duly indicted. When his day in court came he was taken before the judge and I solemnly read the charge in the indictment to him.

"'Are you guilty or not?' I asked.

"The black man rolled uneasily in his chair. 'Well, boss,' he finally said, 'ain't dat the very thing we're about to try?'"


There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.


The moving picture director was having trouble in getting one of the scenes right. The girl was supposed to resist the attempt to kiss her, but the rehearsal was far from satisfactory.

"Think now," said the director, coaching her, "haven't you ever tried to stop a young man from kissing you?"

"No," was the girl's frank reply.

**New Records in Deep Sea Diving**

That deep diving is a practical procedure when the proper precautions are taken seems to have been demonstrated by tests carried out by the navy department during the fall of 1914 off the coast of New England. In these tests only such apparatus as is supplied with the diving outfits all naval vessels was used. About one hundred dives were made, and although great depths were reached, no mishaps or difficulties were experienced. One diver went to a depth of 274 feet, and it is believed by the officers in charge that a depth of 300 feet or more can be reached without serious danger.

**Recognition at a Distance**

Some interesting experiments have been made in the army with the object of discovering at what distance the recognition of one soldier by another is reliable. For soldiers with good eyes it was found that a person seen once before could be recognized at a distance of 80 feet, while an acquaintance could be recognized at a distance of 300 feet, and an intimate friend or relative at a distance of 500 feet. The various parts of a man's body can be distinguished and any decided movement can be detected by an expert rifleman at a distance of 300 feet. At 1,800 feet a man appears as a spot on the landscape and cannot usually be seen if he keeps still or if his dress does not contrast with the background.

**Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.**

**Paying a War Indemnity**

How would such a huge war indemnity as may be imposed on the defeated belligerents be paid? A London economic writer answers by telling how France paid her $1,000,000,000 indemnity to Prussia after 1871. The French government remitted $20,000,000 in German notes and coin bought in the market, $100,000,000 in French gold and silver, $25,000,000 in French bank notes, $610,000,000 in bills on Germany, $235,000,000 in bills on other countries and was allowed $65,000,000 as value of the Alsace-Lorraine railways.

The minister was addressing a Sunday school class, and trying to impress on the little ones the doctrine that their hearts were sinful and needed regulating. Taking out his watch and holding it up he said: "Now, here is my watch; suppose it does not keep good time, now goes too fast and now too slow. What shall I do with it?" With one voice the class shouted, "Sell it!"

## Declaration of War Carried Two Years

**Astonishing Revelation Made in the Case of Interned German Steamer**

Testimony was brought out at the trial of the suits against the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie which indicated that as far back as 1912 Germany was expecting war with France, Russia and Britain.

Captain Charles August Pollock, commander of the vessel, testified that when he took charge of her two years ago he received a sealed envelope from the former captain with instructions not to open it until he received a message signed "Siegfried," and purporting to say that sombody was sick. The message, he testified, was received at 10 o'clock on the night of July 31, when the ship was within 1,070 miles of Plymouth, and read as follows:

"Eberhart has suffered an attack of catarrh of the bladder.—Siegfried."

On opening the sealed envelope, he said, he found a code for the words in the message. According to the code the message read: "War has broken out with Britain, France and Russia; turn back." Siegfried was the code signature of the managing director of the North German Lloyd line.

Captain Pollock said the reason he did not return to New York or Boston was that he had intercepted messages from the British cruiser Essex to Halifax on his way back, and feared that the big ports would be watched, so he altered his course, putting into Bar Harbor.

The suit was in the United States admiralty court and involved claims aggregating $1,500,000.

## Why We Are At War

**To Protect Our Homes and Heritage Britain Pledges Her Last Shilling**

Germany boasts that it is her appointed mission to conquer a great world-empire, thorugh which she may impose her ideals upon mankind. Our empire and our ideals are the chief obstacles in her path. That consideration is the key to all her world-policy. That is why she has grasped at the trident. That is why she has been intriguing for years in Egypt, in India, and in South Africa. That is why she has watched our domestic controversies and the supposed symptoms of our decadence with malignant vigilance. That is why she has sought, again and again, to sow mistrust between us and our partners, and why at the last she tried to bribe us into treachery. Her object in this war is to shatter the Triple Entente, in order to destroy the free empire of England, and to rear upon its ruins a German world-empire of militarism and bureaucracy. She hates us, she proclaims, with a hatred omre vindictive than she bears the Belgians or the French. She hates us because she envies us, and because our honor and our plain sense have broken through the flimsy toils of her diplomacy. It is to save ourselves from the deadly consequences of her considered malignity that we stand in arms. To shield our homes from the murder and the rape, from the organized loot and the systematic arson we have seen across the seas; to protect the empire our race has reared at so dear a cost; to secure for our children and for mankind the spiritual heritage of which it is the embodiment and the guardian—these are the ends for which we are launching upon the battlefields of France the greatest and the most powerful armies our history has ever known; the ends for which England has pledged her last shilling and her last man.—London Times.

"I am sorry, but I advertised for a Scandinavian cook," said Mrs. White. "Lawd sake!" replied Paralysia Pearl Waddles. "What diffunce do it make what a lady's 'ligion' am, dess so's she kin cook?"—Judge.


## The Way Out

**Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness**

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost, I finally got to the High School but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, and I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being helped by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith, but procured a pkg., and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—using Grape-Nuts every day. I am now the mistress of a happy home and the old weakness has never returned."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**


## Varieties of Corn to Grow

**Proper Maturity is Essential to High Quality Ensilage**

An investigation conducted by the Seed Branch shows that about sixty-so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the glazing of the grain which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

The following recommended varieties of corn are arranged in order of their maturity: Quebec Yellow, Longfellow, Sandford or North Dakota, Compton's Early, Golden Glow, Early White Cap, Wisconsin No. 7. In selecting varieties for our northern districts, later-maturing, heavier-yielding varieties may be planted on a warm, sandy soil than on a cold clayey one. The proper maturity is essential to high quality ensilage, and this should be aimed at even although an increased acreage is needed to give the desired quantity.


## Spring Reminders Of Rheumatism

**Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, But the Trouble Lies in the Blood**

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. J. Routley, Sydney, Man., says: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism in my hips and knees that I could hardly go about. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I took steadily for a couple of months, by which time all traces of the trouble had disappeared. I can most strongly recommend the Pills to all rheumatic sufferers."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


**Zeppelins or Spiders?**

A story is told of a young French woman who observed with punctiliousness the wartime precautions ordered by the police.

She kept the shutters closed at nightfall, and the curtains pulled down, so that not a speck of light would escape form her apartments. But one night, when reading the newspaper, she said that she had reached the limit.

The newspapers said that if the Zeppelins came all persons must go into the cellars. She told her friends she would not go down into the cellar.

"I do not care a fig for the Zeppelins," she said, "It is no use asking me. I will not go down into the cellar."

"But why?" asked her friends. "Because," she replied, "I am afraid of spiders."

**Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.**

The supply of copper is so limited in Germany that for some time past German agents have been collecting large quantities of copper coins in Italy and transporting them to Germany for the manufacture of projectiles. According to the Demoncrat de Delemont a similar ruse is being employed in the Swiss Juras, where the French "sous," which have a large currency, are eagerly bought at double their face value by German agents.

**Revive the Jaded Condition.**—When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

**DOUBLE TRACK MILEAGE**

**Double Track Mileage of C.P.R. Exceeds That of All Canadian Railways Put Together**

The Canadian Pacific Railway now has 1,420 miles of double track, which is very much greater tahn the double track mileage of any other line in Canada, and exceeds that of all Canadian railways put together.

**No Trained Nurse**

Mrs. Finnicky (entering kitchen with newspaper)—Norah, a celebrated doctor says that brooms are full of microbes, so hereafter you'll have to give your broom an anti-septic bath every day.

Norah—Shure Oi'll not. Next thing ye'll be asking me to give it massage thratements, and hippydermic injictions, an' that Oi'm no thrained nurse.

## Explosives From Petroleum

**Will Build $200,000 Plant to Make Gasoline and Explosives**

Secretary Lane announces that the United States Bureau of Mines has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the Aetna Exposives Company of New York for the development on a commercial scale of the process discovered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, one of the bureau's experts, for the manufacture of benzol and tulol from petroleum.

Through Dr. Rittman's discoveries it is expected bases for dyestuffs and high explosives heretofore almost exclusively imported from Germany will be drawn from petroleum and independent producers will be able to double their output of gasoline.

Under the agreement the Aetna company undertakes to devote the sum of not less than $200,000 to the construction of apparatus and machinery necessary to make exhaustive tests of the commercial feasibility of the new discovery. The development work will be carried on in Pittsburg, where the company has acquired a small refining plant.

"It is expected that the co-operation will be productive of great benefits," said Secretary Lane, "inasmuch as it will enable the process to be immediately tried out in large scale operations and will permit the Bureau of Mines at an early date to publish the full details of a commercial workable process.

"The contract expressly provides that all devices, improvement, processes and inventions of any kind evolved in the development of the process shall be subject to patent by the Bureau of Mines for the benefit of the public. The work will be carried on under the direct supervision of Dr. Rittman, who will have exclusive control and direction of the experimental work."

**All Night With Asthma.**—Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

## The Call for Wheat

**The Demand For Breadstuffs Must Soon be Enormous**

According to reliable statistics, there are tied up at the present time aobut two billion bushels of wheat, the production of the countries at war. This is in the vicinity of half the world's production of wheat. A recognized authority argues that, granting that the warring nations produce a one-half crop in the coming year, a deficit of one billion bushels will still be shown. The three countries upon which the filling of this deficit rest are Canada, the United States and Argentina. The combined output of these three countries is only 1,249,000,000; their exportable surplus would, of course, be much less, so it can easily be seen that the question is not one to be readily solved, and it behooves Canada to increase her productions as much as she possibly can, for when the war is over and trade begins to re-establish itself, and the nations undergo a process of rehabilitation the demand for all breadstuffs must be enormous.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.**

## Storing Coal in Water

**Coal Immersed in Water Does Not Deteriorate as Rapidly as When Exposed to the Air**

The advantages of storing coal under water where deterioration is much less than in the air, are appealing more and more strongly to engineers. It has been generally recognized that the gases concealed in the pores of the coal—oxygen in particular—are responsible for both heating and deterioration, and their escape should be prevented as far as possible. Coal immersed in water is practically sealed, and little oxidization takes place. Experiments have shown that coal kept under water for the space of three years lost less than 3 per cent. in inefficiency, while supplies stacked in the open often show a decrease in value from 5 to 8 per cent. in a single year. In tropical countries the decline is greater than in the temperate zones.

**Two Stories**

A Cuban telephone manager got a vision of what Christianity ought to mean in the telephone business and dared to over-rule certain orders from headquarters. His story and the story of what happened in the life of an American student in an English university "When the Higher Criticism Hit Him," will be told soon in the Sunday School Times, an international religious paper published every week at 1031 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. We have learned from the management of that publication that a three weeks' free trial of their paper may be had upon request (by post card) by any one interested in the Bible. If you wish the issues containing these two articles mention this announcement and they will be furnished as long as the supply lasts.

There is no getting away from the fact that the money for the stockman is in good stock. It makes little difference as to class or breed, provided they are adapted to soil, climate and local conditions. What is true of pure-bred dairy cattle is true of beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The man who sets a high standard of individuality, pedigree and performance and uses good judgment in his breeding operations which enables him to reach his goal is the man who is paid for his pains.

BUY DIRECT — A STANLEY JONES — WE PAY FREIGHT

... H.P. ENGINE, ...-INCH SEPARATOR, and TRUCKS, ... Freight paid your station

BEST VALUE ANYWHERE

A. Stanley Jones, ...

Franceaux Bros., ...



**EUREKA HARNESS OIL**

is manufactured expressly for harness. That's why it prevents cracking and makes the leather soft and pliable. One rubbing with Eureka makes an old set of harness look like new.

*Dealers Everywhere*

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada


## Gold Given for Iron

**Number of Iron Finger Rings Sent to German Sympathizers Held Up**

The postal authorities at Ottawa have held a number of iron finger rings addressed to German sympathizers in Canada, and at the same time have unearthed a peculiar scheme to assist the fatherland. The plan is being carried out by certain German newspapers in the United States. People are asked to send in their gold rings, which are said to be forwarded to Germany, ostensibly to assist the Red Cross Fund, but it is believed to help swell the kaiser's gold reserves. In return for the gold ring the donor is sent an iron band to be worn as a mark of devotion to his country. The rings are inscribed in German: "To the old Fatherland, my faith to prove, I give in time of stress gold for this iron."

The scheme is understood to have been worked extensively in the United States.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

**New British Airship**

Twelve powerful airships, claimed to be improvements over anything of the air-fighting type ever floated, have been completed in England.

These machines are to attack German fortersses and naval bases. According to the English claim, the new type of dirigibles have remedied the defects of the Zeppelins and have vastly improved on the offensive possibilities of the German craft.

Little Minkley had talked for an hour on the subject of evolution.

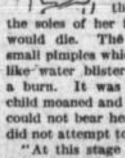
"And, now, my dear Miss Blisterton, do you believe in the missing link?" he said, in conclusion.

"Yes, I do now," replied the fair maiden; "though I didn't until I saw you."


# SUFFERED ANGUISH WITH ECZEMA

**Child Failed to Mere Skeleton. Intensely Itchy. Could Not Bear Clothing. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. No Trace of Trouble.**

390 Palmerston St., Sarnia, Ont.—When my little girl was two months old she developed a slight eruption on her hips which I was told was eczema. In a few weeks' time it had spread to her hands and feet, her eyes and behind her ears. She suffered terrible anguish and failed to a mere skeleton. The skin all came off the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet and we thought she would die. The eczema broke out like small pimples which became in a short time like water blisters and looked much like a burn. It was intensely itchy and the child moaned and twisted continually. She could not bear her clothing near her and I did not attempt to dress her.



"At this stage I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and just followed directions in their use. I kept up this treatment for a few days and was more than pleased to see that it was giving relief. In a few weeks' time there was absolutely no trace of the trouble left." (Signed) Mrs. H. Langlois, Feb. 21, 1914.

**Samples Free by Mail**

A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases of skin and scalp diseases when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

# The gentle but sure laxative for children is

## Rexall Orderlies

TRADE NAME

The intestinal organs of children are so delicate that only the most gentle, mild and natural bowel regulator should ever be used.

On account of their healthy, mild and natural action, and freedom from harsh or injurious drugs, Rexall Orderlies are a safe, gentle and most desirable bowel regulator for children, and they are as easy to give as candy.

They do not weaken nor depress the system even by continued use. On the contrary, they tone up the bowels and tend to keep them in a healthy condition.

Incidentally, they are as good for grown people as they are for children.

Rexall Stores everywhere recommend Rexall Orderlies, and refund your money if for any reason they fail to satisfy.

Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c each, at Rexall Stores only. Get a Box Today from

**D. G. JONES, Druggist, Vulcan**



**AFTER The RAIN**

COMES THE PLANTING OUT OF

**Flower & Vegetable Plants**

IN YOUR GARDEN

**ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS SUPPLIED**

GET : A : PRICE : LIST

AGENT FOR **T. BAIRD** AGENT FOR

**TERRIL FLORAL CO.**



**QUAKER : BRAND**

We Are Still Selling The Best Flour at The Same Old Price, $4.25. None Better.

SHORTS : BRAN : AND : CEREALS

We Pay Cash For Eggs

**VULCAN : MEAT : MARKET**

G. L. JOHANSON - - - - - PROPRIETOR.



**Insurance**

**Lowest Rates**

**NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT**

WE RECOMMEND

**The Canada Security Assurance Co.**

FOR HAIL

**The Farmers Western Mutual**

FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

**Flood & Whicher**

**VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA**


## Marquis Municipality

The fifth regular meeting of the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157, met at the Lake Macgregor school house on May 1st, 1915.

Reeve Bond, Councillors Deitz, McCullum, Shamberger, and Dann being present.

Moved by Mr. Shamberger that the council accept the Hail Insurance plan as outlined in their letter of the 14th, ultamo; and that the municipality guarantee the payment of the Hail Insurance notes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shamberger that the municipality ask the Department of Public Works for a road diversion survey leading to the Big Bow river bridge from the south. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shamberger that by-law No. 9 be now duly declared passed by the council for the rural municipality of Marquis No. 157. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the secretary write the Department of Municipal Affairs explaining that by-law No. 1, relative to the restraining and regulating of the running at large of animals, which was passed in the year 1913; was passed on 2-3 majority of the resident electors voting thereon, and inquiring if that is the necessary majority as per the Rural Municipality Act covering the year 1913. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the following resolution covering each school district be forwarded to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vulcan, Alberta.

Resolution of the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis to authorize the reeve and treasurer to borrow moneys on the credit of the taxes to be collected within the current year for the rural school districts of Sunny Plain, Reid Hill, Prospect Slope, Sunny Glen, Corbie Hill, Willard, Lake Macgregor, Berrywater, Mayview, Eastview, Union Jack, Queenstown, Pioneer, Buffalo, Liberty and Thigh Hill.

Whereas the sum of $7850 is deemed necessary by the council of the said municipality to meet the expenditures of the rural school districts, which shall be proportioned as follows: Sunny Plain, $500.00; Reid Hill, $140.00; Prospect Slope, $95 00; Sunny Glen, $800.00; Corbie Hill, $800.00; Willard, $600.00; Lake Macgregor, $850.00; Berrywater, $800.00; Mayview, $175.00; Eastway, $500 00; Union Jack, $250.00; Queenstown, $800 00; Pioneer, $900.00; Buffalo, $400.00; Liberty, $140.00 and Thigh Hill, $100 00, all situated partly or wholly within the said municipality, until such time as the taxes for the now current year are available, and it is expedient, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained, to authorize the reeve and secretary to borrow the said sum.

And whereas the total estimated taxes to be collected within the now current year by the municipality for the said school districts is Sunny Plain, $1382 47; Reid Hill, $18196; Prospect Slope, $169.47; Sunny Glen, $1498.96; Corbie Hill, $1492.27; Willard, $987.25; Lake Macgregor, $1235 13, Berrywater, $1794 12; Mayview, $748.91; Eastway, $890.62; Union Jack, $516.71; Queenstown, $1226-69; Pioneer, $1393 23; Buffalo, $675.42; Liberty, $278.16 and Thigh Hill, $144 16.

And whereas the amount (if any) heretofore borrowed and outstanding for the purpose aforesaid and the amount here by authorised to be borrowed do not in the aggregate exceed 80% of the total estimated taxes to be collected by the municipality for the said school districts within the now current year. Be it therefore resolved by the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157 as follows:

1 That the reeve and treasurer of the said municipality be and they are hereby authorized in the manner and subject to the conditions herein mentioned to borrow from the Canadian Bank of Commerce the sum of $7850.00, required to meet the expenditures of the said school districts until such time as the taxes for the now current year are available, provided always that the said loan and the interest thereon shall be repaid out of the same when collected.

2 That a promissary note or notes sealed with the corporate seal and signed on behalf of the council by the reeve and treasurer thereof for the amount of the said loan and interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent and repayable on the 31st day of December, 1915, be executed and given to the said bank as security for the repayment of the amount borrowed with interest thereon as aforesaid.

Past in open council this 1st day of May, 1915.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the following be declared the school levy for the current year:

| Name | Val. | Acres | Demand | On Roll | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prospect Slope | 11520.00 | 1280.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 8½ |
| Sunny Glen | 158438.76 | 15029.21 | 1000.00 | 1010.34 | 6½ |
| Reid Hill | 30240.00 | 2560.00 | 144.00 | 154.20 | 5 |
| Corbie Hill | 62685.70 | 6775.57 | 800.00 | 814.58 | 14 |
| Queenstown | 119778.08 | 12178.45 | 870.00 | 871.13 | 7½ |
| Lake Macgregor | 68797.52 | 8253.74 | 825.00 | 860.04 | 12½ |
| Pioneer | 116262.50 | 10946.50 | 1100.00 | 1104.49 | 9½ |
| Liberty | 15840.00 | 1440.00 | 144.00 | 144.54 | 9½ |
| Berrywater | 108620.00 | 11358.00 | 1000.00 | 1004.74 | 9¾ |
| Mayview | 25600.00 | 2560.00 | 179.20 | 179.20 | 7 |
| Eastaway | 55450.70 | 7691.31 | 550.00 | 554.51 | 10 |
| Buffalo | 35680.00 | 4160.00 | 400.00 | 410.32 | 11¼ |
| Union Jack | 43600.50 | 4808.61 | 240.00 | 261.61 | 6 |
| Thigh Hill | 26240.00 | 1920.00 | 144.00 | 144.16 | 5 |
| Willard | 65432.12 | 8641.17 | 500.00 | 523.45 | 8 |
| Sunny Plains | 63880.00 | 4960.00 | 496.00 | 505.44 | 43 |

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that Charles Houghtelin be and hereby is appointed Municipal Weed Inspector for the current year at a salary of $75.00 per month. Term of services to be at the discretion of the council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shamberger that Mr. Roy Dean be and hereby is appointed Municipal Weed Inspector for the current year at a salary of $75.00 per month. Term of services to be at the discretion of the council. Carried.

Moved by Mr Dann that the Weed Inspectors are to commence their duties May 17th, 1915. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that contract with Marshall Brothers covering road diversion through the SE¼ 2f 17 22 4 be excepted.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the municipality order from the Vulcan Co-operative Company the following fence material for the Marshall Brothers road diversion: 2 4 by 4 by 10 feet, 164 cedar post, 6 spools of wire, 5 pounds of staples. Carried.

Moved by Mr Shamberger that the municipality spend 25% of the entire amount of the municipal taxes on road work Carried unanimous.

Md. by Mr. Bond that the municipality order from the Canada Ingot Iron Culbert Company, of Calgary, the following culberts: 2-12" by 30". Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dann that the following road bosses be appointed for the current year: 17 23 4, Fred Mensinger; 19 21 4, A Biggs; 19 22-4, P Soli. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dann that the next meeting of the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157 be held at the Lake Macgregor school house on May 1st, 1915. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that this adjourn.

Rexall Orderlies make you feel fine. You will feel better and live longer if you'll keep your bowels regular by the occasional use of Rexall Orderlies.

Mr. N. Hanna, of Vulcan, spent Wednesday in High River, visiting his mother.

**PROVINCE OF ALBERTA**

**DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS**

NOTICE OF COURT FOR CONFIRMATION OF RETURNS OF UNPAID TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of The Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz.:

Large Districts numbers 156, 160, 161, 186, 192, 216, 217, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 282.

Small Districts numbers 158, 159, 190, 191, 220, 221, 277, 279, 281, 309, 312.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz.:

Nos. 79, 84, 85, 128, 166, 183, 226, 230, 232, 403, 409, 422, 433, 471, 476, 559, 581, 592, 598, 610, 697, 718, 756, 762, 794, 811, 828, 909, 961, 986, 1041, 1056, 1068, 1091, 1120, 1121, 1136, 1164, 1172, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1259, 1266, 1283, 1287, 1288, 1303, 1337, 1397, 1421, 1426, 1454, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1492, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1551, 1554, 1581, 1593, 1597, 1634, 1642, 1646, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1667, 1671, 1674, 1680, 1696, 1708, 1718, 1746, 1756, 1772, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1812, 1823, 1827, 1848, 1857, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1873, 1890, 1908, 1925, 1940, 1947, 1951, 1954, 1961, 1971, 2003, 2011, 2015, 2020, 2055, 2060, 2078, 2096, 2098, 2103, 2118, 2133, 2164, 2187, 2216, 2218, 2242, 2252, 2271, 2293, 2303, 2319, 2362, 2386, 2392, 2398, 2461, 2462, 2478, 2486, 2489, 2521, 2563, 2612, 2676, 2683. 2703, 2732, 2772.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 186, 190, 191, 192, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 122, 246, 247, 251, 252, 277, 279, 281, 282, 309, 312, as shown on official map prepared by Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERRIE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
M6t7


**NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES**

The Best Machine on the Market for the Price

Solid Head - - - - - - - $27.00
Automatic Drop Head - - - - 34.00
Cabinet Drop Head - - - - - 36.00

VULCAN AGENTS

**IRVING'S LTD.**



YOU CAN HAVE A **Cool Kitchen** BY HAVING

Gasoline Stoves, 2 burner, each $ 5.00
Gasoline Stoves, 3 burner, each 6.50
Blue Flame Coal Oil Stove, 2 bnr. 10.00
FiReCo Stove Attachment, each $ 7.50
will boil a kettle quicker than any other stove and at less cost.

Golden Nugget, 6 hole range, with plain nickel trimmings, a good baker, $40.00.
Dominion Malleable, 6 hole range $50.00
Oxford Chancellor, a well made range with 6 9-inch holes and 20-inch oven, large copper reservoir, perfect baker, and handsome, $70.00

**Wolfe & Pettman**

**VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA**



**The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.**

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

**LUMBER**

**Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.**

**John Dewie, :: :: Representative**



**Mend All Leaks**

Without the use of heat, solder, cement or rivet, in graniteware, aluminum and all metal goods.

Mendets, a patent patch, will do the trick quicker than you can think about it. Price 25c.

**Lindsay Hardware Co.**

# MILITARY HORSES WANTED
## ... FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ...

### RIDING HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 Years — Height 15-1 to 15-3 Hands
Weight, 1050 to 1250 Pounds

### ARTILLERY HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 Years — Height, 16-2 to 16 Hands
Weight, 1350 to 1550 Pounds

COLOURS

Bays, Browns, Blacks, Chesnuts, Blue Roans, Red Roans
No Light Greys or Whites

REQUIREMENTS

All horses must be in at least fair condition as to flesh, sound, of good confirmation, free from blemishes or vice, artillery horses broken to harness and saddle horses to ride.

**A. D. McRAE, LIEUT.-COL.**
Chief Commissioner for Remounts for the West

**HORSES WILL BE INSPECTED BY MR. B. S. MITCHELL,**
Government Remount Officer.

**Carmangay, Thursday, May 20th, 1915**
**Vulcan, Saturday, May 22nd, 1915**



Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000

**COLLEGE ACCOUNTS**

**Parents who look ahead to the time when their boys and girls will go to college, should make regular savings to meet the expense.**

**Our Savings Department will receive such deposits.**

**VULCAN BRANCH**
**A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER**

**Bank of Hamilton**
ESTABLISHED 1872


## The New Government

The Roblin government handed in its resignation to the lieutenant-governor on May 12th, and he immediately called upon T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition, to form a government. Mr. Norris accepted and his cabinet will be as follows:

T. C. Norris, premier and railway commissioner.

A. B. Hudson, attorney-general.

T. H. Johnson, public works.

Dr. R. S. Thornton, minister of education.

Valentine Winkler, provincial secretary.

J. D. McGregor, agriculture and immigration.

Edward Brown, provincial treasurer.

It is not believed that there will be an election for some time, as a number of ministers, including the premier, are retiring from public life and are not only resigning their portfolios, but also their seats in the legislature. This will mean that in case there should be an emergency session of the legislature, Premier Norris will then have a majority. Seats will have to be found for Brown and McGregor.

Premier Roblin, in a statement, said that, following a departmental enquiry into the cost of the new parliament buildings, there had been several matters come to light that he believed could be best adjusted by a new government, and the fact that at the last provincial election, a large majority of the electors had withdrawn their support, it would be in the best interests of the people that the government should resign.

Edward Brown and J. D. McGregor are the two members of the new cabinet who are not already members of the legislature. Brown was at one time leader of the Liberal party in the province, but never succeeded in being elected to the legislature. McGregor is the well known live stock man.

It is understood that the Premier and Dr. Montague, minister of public works; Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer; and Hon. George Coldwell, minister of education, will also resign their seats in the legislature, thus giving the new government a majority of members.

## Let Men Know You Live

There are merchants in Vulcan who do not advertise but who complain because people who should trade with them send away to city departmental stores that do advertise for what goods they require. Why should such tradesmen complain?

They say the extention of rural mail service and the inauguration of parcel post helps those departmental stores. So they do, because they take advantage of these services. But why should not the local merchant do likewise? He has some advantage over the city departmental store. The customer who deals with the latter has to put a war tax on his letter and on his money order, and pay high freight or parcel post rates. He can deal with the local merchant much more conveniently. He can call him up by phone and get what he wants that day, and pay him next time he is in town.

But if the merchant does not advertise, how is the customer to know that the merchant has in stock what the customer wants, or that the price is comparable with the total cost of the goods if obtained in Toronto or Winnipeg? He gets no suggestion to make his purchase locally. He does not know that he can do as well, or better, by buying at home!

Our advice to merchants is to copy the example of the big departmental stores they reprobate. Don't imagine that everybody knows you are in business; that everybody knows what you have to sell, and that quotations of prices do not interest poeple.

That man has no license to live at all who does not exercise the right to let people know he is alive.

## Champion News

Mr. J. F. Trevethick, was a visitor at Calgary last week.

A rather nasty runaway occured last Tuesday when a team belonging to Mr. U. G. Anderson, broke the strap that tied them. They ran madly down Mountain St. circling the Bank of Commerce and crashing into Mr. Bowman's team, which was tied in front of the Reid Hardware Store. A mix-up followed, in which one of Mr. Bowman's horses was badly wounded by the tongue of the buggy causing a gash in the side. One of Mr. Andersen's horses was killed, the single-tree penetrating it's side. The buggies, although badly broken, were not beyond repair.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, from Manitoba, is making a short stay with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. Harper.

Inspector Rucker, of the R. N. W. M. P., was in town on Tuesday last.

Mr. N. St Petre, formerly of Champion, is again a visitor in this town.

Mr. J. L. Adams, Jr, of the firm of Adams Brothers was in Calgary last week, having shipped a car load of hogs to that city. The farmers are always glad to find an open market waiting for them since the return of Mr. Adams.

Sing, Sing! It's raining. Thanks, Mr. Weatherman!

The crops in the Champion district are showing well up through the ground by now, and though nothing was suffering, the rain we have had in this district the latter part of last week is most welcome. The farmers were never more hopeful, for everything points to there being a splendid harvest this year.

## Hearnleigh News

The crops in the Hearnleigh district are looking fine now, showing well above the ground. The moisture of the latter part of the week will tend to hasten matters on and give the prospects a brighter appearance than ever.

Mr. Stone, late of the Findlay ranch, who is at present on the W. G. Peterson place, had the misfortune to have a runaway on Monday, May 10th. The rig in which he was driving was badly smashed and Mr. Stone was thrown out of the vehicle. Fortunately he received no injuries.

Mr. A. T. Noble met with a nasty experience recently. He was riding a broncho when it went over backwards and Mr Noble had his knee put out of joint. Dr. Knowles, who attended him, sent him to the High River hospital in order to have the joint under the X rays. We trust that Mr. Noble will soon be able to return.

Mr. A. M. Houghton is carrying an agency for a special kind of lamp, and anyone wishing for a good light ought to see him without delay.

## Cayley News

The citizens of Cayley are making extensive preparations for their Annual Celebration on May 24th. This is recognized as Cayley's celebration day, and each year an improvement is noticeable in the program of sports. The program being arranged is a good one and will provide ample amusement for all concerned. Athletic sports, races, baseball and football games etc., will comprise the program. Join the crowd upon that occasion and enjoy yourself. Citizens of Cayley extend a hearty welcome to all.

The Prohibition Convention at High River was not so well represented from Cayley as it otherwise would have been had spring work been more advanced. Many who are in sympathy with the cause were detained owing to the busy season.

Cayley presented a rather animated scene on Saturday evening last the town being crowded with people from the various districts. Business men all report an excellent days business

While passing through Cayley on Saturday evening two unknown men narrowly escaped being crushed by the south bound train. They foolishly attempted to get across the track ahead of the train and were lucky enough to escape with their lives. It was a hair breadth escape.

Miss Gawley, of High River, was the guest of Mrs. Scragg, over Sunday.

S.C.8392

## JUDICIAL SALE of FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company against John N. Olsen, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

**Saturday, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1915**

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan, by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely: the South West Quarter of Section Four (4), in Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-four (24) West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres thereof has been broken and has been under cultivation. The land is all fenced with a barb wire fence of two strands, and has the following buildings:

House 22 x 22 and leanto 10 x 12 roofed with shingles, worth about $150.00.

Chicken house worth about $10.00

Granary 8 x 12 shingle roof and leanto 14 x 14.5 feet, no roof, worth about $50.00.

The said premises are situate six miles from Vulcan and ten miles from Champion. Post Office at Kircaldy 2½ miles from the said premises, a School at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises and a Church at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Champion where good markets for sale of produce may be obtained. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid.

10% of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of the sale and the balance as follows:—

15% without interest into Court within 90 days from the date of the sale and the balance with interest at 8% into Court as follows:—

25% in one year, 25% in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Tompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Alec A. Ballachey of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

DATED at High River this 12th day of May A.D. 1915.

ALEC A. BALLACHEY,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved L. F. Clarty,
M.C. M19t3